Wilmington Journal.

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original matter in controversy between us, and growing out of that speech. This, as our readers will remember, was the disingenuous and demagogical use made first by Governor Chamberlain, and then by himself of an extract from Macaulay's Essay on on Milton, in support of negro suffrage and its attendant evils. For this we arraigned them, and inflicted condign punishment upon both. But in doing so, we made a distinction. In behalf of Governor Chamberlain, indeed, we had no obligation to make, but convicted him of perversion, the most wilful, shameless, and dishonest. For he is a scholar and as such towers high above the motly host of meaner offenders pre eminent in parts as in mischief. But of him we say no more until it shall become necessary to again take him in hand. Gen. Barringer in his first reply tried to make it appear that we had accused him of plagiarism only. Now while the coincidence was and remains truly inexplicable still that was not the gravamen of our charge which was the wilful perversion of the one and the stupid misapprehension of the other. Taking that view of it we strove to acquit him as far as we could for he was and is profoundly ignorant of the whole import of the writings as well of Macauley as of Milton. But he declines such clemency as we had to offer and persists in pleading guilty to the graver count in our indictment. Even now we know he is far less guilty than he would have the public believe. But we think we can account for his perversity. For he is a lawyer and as such must be familiar with the maxim that ignorance is not a valid plea and that *crassa negligentia* may even become a crime. But it is otherwise in the court of criticisms, and such *crassa ignorantia* as this of his shall always meet with proper indulgence while we are presecuting there.

Notwithstanding this Gen. Barringer continues to speak of our criticism of him with "contempt" which our readers and his cannot fail to see is only the contempt of ignorance He shows however that he is himself not beneath contempt inasmuch as he is not wholly insensible to satire. This we speak in his praise and is more than we would say of any one of his political associates. But he is wrong in having charged us with expending in our first article "whose columns of vituperation upon him," For the truth is our entire article was barely two columns in length and of which more than three-fourts were taken up in vindication of Macauley leaving less than one half of one column to be divided between himself and Chamberlain. But he doubtless has another mode of measuring the *length* of such things since it is plain that he mistakes the acuteness of his own sufferings for the duration of our attack. In this view of the case his misstatement is both natural and in one sense true. We wish we could say as much for his use of the word "vituperation." But here we find such a confusion of ideas as is at once characteristic and unique. So much so that we should think him altogether incapable of distinguishing between "vituperation" and *invective* were it not that the keenness with which he has felt its edge shows that he is still able to *feel* what he cannot *define*. Indeed we think he has every reason to feel even honored by the well-deserved abuse of the JOURNAL coupling as it did his own with the name of Macauley or even with the name of Chamberlain. For as he lay there sandwiched as it were between them he must have felt as he certainly looked like a fly caught in amber feeling no doubt

> That he was neither rich nor rare,
> But how the devil came he there?

But we protest that our purpose in writing, the original article which has led to this controversy was not simply to make Gen. Barringer look ridiculous in the eyes of the public. That we could not well avoid and what we have failed to do he has done for us and for himself. Neither was it our purpose merely to display our learning and make literary capital by the exposures of such a charlatan as he. That was an easy achievement indeed but when we had done it—we as little thought of boasting as though we had impaled a musquito or broken a butterfly upon a wheel.

In our original article we undertook to show that the passage taken from the Essay on Milton was either perverted or misunderstood. We went farther and showed that if it could be made to bear the construction sought to be put upon it, still Macaulay had over and over again disavowed that as well as every other paragraph of that Essay. This we proved by reference to the Biographical Sketch of him prefixed to his last work—the fifth volume of his History of England—where, according to the London *Times*, he is made to say that "his matured judgment approves scarcely a paragraph in that Essay," and where the London *Athenæum* says, "he later in life was ashamed of it." And yet in face of such authority Gen. Barringer has the [illegible] to repeat, as he does in his rejoinder of to-day, that Macaulay has never recanted it. Shall we say unblushing audacity? or ought we not rather to say that he persists in his denial with a degree of dullness for which s-t-u-p-i-d-i-t-y is no name. Indeed, he must allow us in want of a better, to coin a new word, for what to us is altogether a new thing, and to characterize this dullness of his as pure and unmixed Old Aunt-Nancyism.

Now it will not do for him while depricating the lash to appeal as he did in his reply of October 20th to "the editorial courtesies of other days." It may indeed be true that an honest indignation may at times hurry us too far, but political renegade and literary quack as he is, he at least shall not be our *arbiter elegantiarum*.

Neither will it serve the purpose of Gen. Barringer in extenuation of such heinous sins, both political and literary, to attempt to call in, as he does to-day as his compurgators, the good people of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. For we can tell him that we have a far higher respect for them than he has, and know them too well not to know in what estimation he is held by all of them whose good opinion is worth having. We of course speak of his political and not of his personal character, which latter we do not impugn. Still less can we allow him to plead his works of supererogation by pointing as he does to his services in behalf of a cause for which we both fought and which we, at least, have never deserted. For as Brigadier General of Confederate cavalry he did his duty, and he did no more. Still in this matter we are disposed to indulge him a little and could well pardon even greater self laudation than that in which he plumes himself, since this, indeed, is the only part of his career for which he need not feel ashamed. And even now as we think upon the bivouac, the march and the battle field we are weak enough to confess that a touch of fellow-feeling comes over us for "Old Aunt Nancy" again, and we are half disposed to forget the Radical that is in the Cavalier that has been. But then, again, when we think of what he was and is, and might have been, we can only exclaim, "how art thou fallen, O Lucifer son of the morning." Surely he can pardon us if, while thinking of him, we now recall the words in which his own favorite poet Milton describes another Apostate:

> So call him now. His FORMER NAME
> Is heard no more in Heaven.

Gen. Barringer attempts to evade the issue between us by going off into the merit of the political writings of John Milton, upon whom he bestows much unmeaning praise. He affects a fondness for the literature of the Cromwellian era; but of any acquaintance with it he has yet given us no proof. But were it far more intimate than we have every reason to think it is still we should not yield to him in our admiration of it. For it boasts at least one other name which we are disposed to rank, if lower, only a little lower than the name of John Milton, and that is the name of John Bunyan. Such, too, is the estimate of Macaulay. What says Gen. Barringer then to a quotation from John Bunyan? We will give him one which is germain to the matter in hand and which we believe our readers will think singularly apposite, and with which we will for the present take leave of this controversy. It is taken from the Pilgrim's Progress, and in order to put it in the power of Gen. Barringer to verify our quotation we will mention that it is to be found in the Second Part page 280 of our edition. The Pilgrim in there speaking of the many human absurdities that he had witnessed and as the one most absurd of all, he tells us of "the attempt of two men—the name of one was Mr. Fool, and of the other, Mr. Want—wit of *washing* an Ethiopian with intent to make him *white*. And the *more* they washed him" says quaint old John "*the blacker he got*." It would seem therefore that in attempting thus to whitewash the negro that Gov. Chamberlain and Gen. Barringer have been but copying a very ancient precedent We must observe that these two characters in his allegory are not distinguished with the usual felicity of Bunyan leaving it quite in the power of Gen. Barringer to personate either one of them or both at the same time. But were they more sharply drawn than they are, still we should fear that our readers would accuse us of rhetorical exaggeration were we to call Gov. Chamberlain either the Mr. Fool or the Mr. Want wit in the performance As the case stands we only need another character just a little less stupid than Gen. Barringer to make the parallel complete.

CONTRACTIONISTS GOING BACK ON THEIR OWN POLICY.

Some of the leading hard money organs are beginning to come to their senses, and to entertain more rational and practical views in regard to contraction. The Boston *Advertiser* having charged the Cincinnati *Gazette* with having unnecessarily backed down, because of the admission by that paper "that early contraction is impracticable, and would be unwise, and that it is quite possible we may not be able to resume in 1870," the Philadelphia *American*, another leading contractionist, thus comes to the aid of its Cincinnati cotemporary. We fear, says the *American*, that our Boston friends are a great deal more anxious to fund the greenbacks in interest-bearing gold bonds than to attain a permanent resumption of specie payments. At every point in our financial progress they have been opposed to the only measures that were found practical or expedient. The resumption act was not of their choice, nor is it at all likely that any supplementary act will be. All these errors arise from a devotion to theories and abstractions. Whether the country requires a further contraction or not, the one thing the *Advertiser* ought to look squarely in the face is that for two years to come none is at all likely or practicable. The Democratic majority in the House is opposed to it, and will pass no bill for the purpose. Nor is any bill possible of which the Republican majority in the Senate would approve. It is an open question whether currency contraction is necessary to resumption. Our own belief, and that of a great majority of the public, is that if our present paper currency were redeemable on demand it would be the best in the world, and that the revival of business would give ample employment to the whole of it. The great problem is fairly before the nation.

A SAD accident occurred at St. Famille, Canada, in which seventeen persons were drowned by the upsetting of a scow in which they were endeavoring to land from a steamer.

GOVERNOR AMES.

A male egg, one that will hatch out a rooster, has at its pointed end small folds and wrinkles, while a female egg has no wrinkles and is perfectly smooth at both ends and well rounded.

Ames didn't buy any of the wrinkled sort.

A SLANDER.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* prints an anecdote, taken from the columns of Harper's Magazine, the whole point and humor of which consists in making it appear that some North Carolina Solicitor exhibited a profound ignorance of three things—the Bible, the law and the game of faro.

When we read the slander in the Magazine we little thought it would be republished in a North Carolina newspaper, where the acquaintance of the bar with all three of the subjects is notorious.

The *Sentinel* asks who is it? We answer it was no North Carolina *lawyer*

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Well, there is no use to attempt a disguise of the fact that the Republicans have carried the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. New York is left to the Democrats. This is about the way the matter stands in these Northern and Northwestern States. The South has been a quiet, but deeply interested observer of the contest in these States. We all hoped and believed that Ohio and Pennsylvania, as well as New York would bear to victory the Democratic banner. And now that the fight is over, and we begin to have the smoke clear away from the field, we begin to ask why was the Democratic banner *not* borne to victory in Ohio and in Pennsylvania. In reply to this question, the short sighted, selfish, and inconsiderate policy of the New York Democracy looms up and stands before us for an unmistakable answer. Tammany, Tilden, and their respective coteries, were seized with a severe attack of hard-money disease, and tried to make their individual complaint a national epidemic. The attempt to make the currency question assume a place in national politics should never have been made. If Ohio had been let alone to fight her own battles, her great Democratic chieftain would again have walked over the turf. The overweening importance of New York did the work for Ohio, and came very near cooking her own goose.

The result in Pennsylvania was a natural sequence of the result in Ohio.

In the great Presidential contest which is now before us, no wing of the Democratic party should assume to control the whole line of battle, or, by its own independent manoeuvering, embarrass the progress of the party as a whole.

From the astonishing and deplorable result in these states, we turn to a brighter picture, and in this picture the two shining stars of Virginia and Mississippi beam forth their light, as beacons which shall guide us out of the fogs of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and again set us in the right line of attack on the forces of the corruptionists and centralizationists. All hail! to Mississippi and her gallant Conservative leaders.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The New York *Herald* indulges in some plain talk relative to the recent contest in Mississippi.

It would be a source of great gratification to the Southern people, if the facts sustained the *Herald* in the statement that "the scandalous misrule of Governor Ames was as hateful to the honest Republicans of Mississippi as to the Democrats."

But we can live without the gratification which would flow from this source if it existed, and freely replenish the cup of our joy from the knowledge of the bare fact that the once proud State is finally redeemed, and that too, by a fair, open, stand-up fight, in which it was decided that *negro power* allied with white knavery, is compelled to give way before white Conservatism and honesty.

Contrary to various fears, hopes and expectations, election day appears to have been as quiet in Mississippi as any one, even a Quaker, could have wished. The Democrats have carried the State, and this puts an end to the scandalous misrule of Governor Ames, which was as hateful to the honest Republicans of Mississippi as to the Democrats Yesterday showed that Attorney General Pierrepont was wise in refusing to interfere in Mississippi at the demand of the Governor, and that such Republicans as ex Senator Pease, District Attorney Wells and U S. Marshal Lake were right in advising that the federal government should keep its hands off. The responsibility for good government will rest after the Legislature meets upon the Democrats, and the country will watch their conduct with some curiosity and lively hope that they will prove just and honest rulers. It is probable that the new Legislature will impeach and remove Governor Ames, which will be a disappointment to him, as he hoped that it would be of a complexion to elect him to the United States Senate.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

Mr F. Brevard McDowell, the new editor and joint proprietor of the Charlotte *Observer* salutes his readers with a very graceful and genial bow. The *Observer* under the management of Colonel C. R. Jones, with whom Captain W. F. Avery has been associated in the editorial department has rendered the *Observer* one of the best of our daily exchanges, and worthy the enterprising city in which it is published. We feel confident of what we know of Mr. McDowell that its reputation will not suffer in his keeping. We extend to him a warm welcome, and wish for him a prosperous and honorable career in the *sanctum*.

IN the far NorthEast, the boundary line is marked by cast iron pillars, eight feet high, set in the ground four feet, at a distance of a mile from each other. **The English and American Government sets the posts alternately.**

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Republic of St. Domingo is in a bankrupt condition.

THE value of cotton lost this year for want of picking, is estimated to be over $5,000,000

THE poet laureate has begun the commemoration in verse of the Prince's trip to India.

CHINA now proposes to appoint Chinese consuls at all the most important ports of the globe.

THE soundings for the submarine tunnel between England and France are being carried on actively.

AN Indiana Court has decided that a girl may, if she wishes, simultaneously sue fifty young men for breach of promise.

OUT of 3,000 prostitutes in Paris, according to Duchatelet, only thirty-five had an occupation previous to their fall which would support them.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON, is floating down the Mississippi river, on duty as an engineer in superintendance of the *levees* on the river and its bayous.

VICTOR HUGO is making a new arrangement of his play of "Cromwell," which Rossi intends bringing on the stage in Paris, during the coming winter.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* got tired of receiving election returns and said that General Butler was tired of silver spoons and had bought a gold mine.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO., will publish this fall an account of a journey round the world, which does not follow in the beaten track. It is written by Mr. J. F. Campbell.

GOUNOD, the composer, fell down stairs. At the seventh stair he yelled "*fortissimo*!" and as he struck the last octave he looked like one trying to play a duet.

ILLINOIS, which is principally Chicago in this instance proudly ranks fifth in business failures for the three quarters of the year previous. They number 277, amounting to $6,013,970.

MRS. LINCOLN is now in Springfield, Ill. She takes occasional short walks upon the streets, and seems to be somewhat improving from her late depression of spirits.

GOV. ALLEN, cancelled his engagements to speak in Pennsylvania in the recent canvass and returned to his home in Ohio. His reasons for so doing were not made public, but we can infer them.

A MISHIEVOUS editor remarks that the suggestion that ladies' dresses may be made of the newly discovered, unbreakable and elastic glass, prompts the hope that it isn't the transparent kind.

"HOUSEHOLD ELEGANCIES," by Henry T. Williams and Mrs. C. S. Jones, is a forthcoming illustrated book on house furnishing and decoration—subjects now producing considerable literature.

IN order to evade the Maine liquor law an ingenious contrivance has been invented at Bangor. It consists of a barrel within a barrel, furnished with a faucet, which, when turned one way supplies sweet cider, and when turned in another supplies lager beer.

THE project of the Prussian Government of having casts taken of all the principal monuments and works of sculpture in Italy, for the Berlin Museum, has already been begun, The artists chosen to execute this work are the brothers Karl and Robert Cauer of Kreuznach, Germany.

THE will of the late Frederic Hudson, which has been submitted to probate gives to Mrs. Hudson his residence in Concord, with the lots opposite, and to his son Woodward a farm of twenty-two acres and his books and manuscripts. The residue of the property is left to wife and son, share and share alike.

A CORRESPONDENT writes on the authority of a Confederate staff officer that Stonewall Jackson got his sobriquet from General Bee, who said in the heat of contest:—"Men, we have got to win this battle alone. There stands Jackson like a stone-wall, and will not help us. Let every man that is a man follow me."

THE anniversary of the birthday of Cerventes was celebrated in the City of Alcala de Henares, Spain, on the 9th inst. Various literary and scientific bodies took part in the festival, and a prize was offered for the best monograhm on the proper way to found a town library, to be called "La Bibliotaca Cervantico-Alcalaina."

THE Prince of Wales has taken with him to India eight fire engines, all of which have been made expressly to stand the Indian climate, the works being entirely of gun metal and copper, and the woodwork of well-seasoned oak. They are finished in a superior manner, having the garter and collar of the Prince of Wales and the star of the Order of India emblazoned on each.

IT is stated by owners of vessels engaged in West India trade that the losses to shipping will probably be greater during the present season than for many years past. Severe storms, especially during the last two months, have been unusually frequent. A number of craft which left West India ports about the middle of September have not yet been heard from, and it is feared they never will be. The loss to shippers, as well as owners, has been immense, but the actual amount cannot yet be stated.

THE manufacture of a barrel of petroleum into fixed gas, says the *Anthracite Record*, can be accomplished at a less cost than into refined oil. Numerous works for this purpose are now in operation and more are being erected, while the cheapness with which they can be built and operated puts gas works and the advantage of a cheap and good gas light within the reach of the smallest communities, instead of confining it to the cities, as is and must be the case with coal gas.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the "schoolhouse" is taking almost as prominent a part in politics now as the "log cabin" did once of yore.

AFRICANS AND AFRICA.

For the benefit of our colored population, we copy the following sensible article from the Mobile *Register*:

In the late "Colored Convention" held at Augusta, Georgia, Mr. H H Turner advocated the emigration of the African race to their native heath, on the ground that they could get all "the rights" they wanted there and could not get them here.

It is not in evidence that the proposition was very enthusiastically received; and more than one speaker declared in effect that he preferred the American ills he had, over any premature African ones that he knew not of. So the matter went over to a future convention; pending the results of Stanley's Expedition, doubtless.

Now, we have only one word to our colored friends, upon the subject of their everlasting discontent. If they do not like America well enough to stay, and prefer Africa well enough to go, by all means let them emigrate. If their knowledge of that tropic land induces them to believe that there they can work less and raise more, loaf more and get better paid, or hunt wild chickens with greater recompense than tame, then let them not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. There is not one thing to put bar, or hinderance, in their way. The war was fought to let them think for themselves; the public debt was piled up to let them emigrate at their own sweet will.

But, on the other hand, we more than suspect the Hon. Turner of humbuggery in his proposition; that he was "only talking to Buncombe." We honestly believe that he and his sort are better off here in every way; and that they knew it all the time. In which case we are earnestly impelled to second the St. Louis "Republican," when it says of this subject: Let them cease their everlasting grumbling and go to work like other people. Their complaints have become an unendurable nuisance, and must be abated—else there may be an involuntary emigration one of these days.

Upon the soundness of that advice there is no question, and we remind the colored men hereabouts that they had better take it. They make their situation no more prosperous, and surely more uncomfortable, by constant grumbling; and they know as well as we do that they find this country too free and too easy to subsist in for any serious thoughts of leaving it.

STATE NEWS

Says the Torboro *Southerner*: The fingers of the gentry, called light, have fallen rather heavy on our people within the last fortnight.

We have been smitten hip and thigh; routed horse foot and dragoons.

From the same paper we clip the following:—Hon. Wm H. Battle, ex-Judge Supreme Court of N. C., passed through our town on Wednesday, en route to Pitt county. Judge B. is executor of Gov. D. L. Swain, dec'd, and is looking after the affairs of his trust in Pitt. Edgecombe is the county of his nativity, and the playground of his boyhood. And now, with ripe years full of honor, he treads her soil with feelings of pride.

The Judge is in excellent health and spirit, and though turned three quarters of a century, his step is elastic and bouyant. He was the guest of W. S. Battle, Esq.

Capt. J. R. Thigpen and Elias Carr of Edgecombe, Col. G. W. Stanton, of Wilson, J. B. Philips, Esq., of Pitt were elected Vice Presidents of R. & T. R. Ag'l. society.

KILLED. Tommie Pate of Northampton county, was fatally crushed in the running gear of his father's gin a few days since.

The *Southerner* is responsible for this:

DRUNKEN GEESE.—Mr. George F. Tisdale, of Newberne, tells it. As a soldier he was marching from Kinston to Swift Creek, during the war. Stopped at an old ladies' house, blest in the ownership of a large flock of geese. There was a whiskey distillery a short distance from her house.

Well, the geese browsing gracefully along, thought they would get outside of an eye-opener from the puddle of whiskey, overrun from the tub. It was winter.

When the ancient dame went to look after her treasures, she found them streached out stone drunk.

She thought they were dead; took them home, picked, and threw them in the yard. Even a drunken goose will come 'round after awhile, so being scantily clothed, they had to be kept in the house until the Spring.

If a man, who will get drunk, is a "great goose," is a goose that gets drunk, a great man?

Conumdrum.

AT a public meeting in New Bedford last week the President of the Wamsutta Mills rose and said that his mill had within a few days made its first shipment of manufactured goods to a foreign market. Another mill manager then informed the meeting that his company had just made its first shipment, while a third gentleman stated that he represented iron interests which had a like story to tell.

C. L. Estes, who used his pistol upon Mr. W. B. Paramore, on Friday last, with such disastrous results to himself, on Sunday took the wings of the morning and fled, leaving the city by an excursion train, and the State probably by the way of Wilmington. He was summoned to appear before a justice of the peace yesterday to answer the charge of using a deadly weapon. The Sheriff took no bail, as Estes was confined to his room from the several injuries inflicted by Mr. Paramore, and it was not regarded as possible that he would not be able to leave the city before being interviewed bp the judicial officer.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

THE "Judge Settle of North Carolina" who went during the recent canvass in Ohio to the Soldier's Home and fawningly whined that he was "a thoroughly whipped and reconstructed rebel that had come to Dayton to take off his hat to the brave defenders of the Union," is probably the same Judge Settle of North Carolina who, after having been the wildest of rebels, developed into the rankest of Radicals. The amount of mud and shoe-polish that he licked from the boots of the brave defenders of the Union may not have sufficed to turn his vigorous stomach, but his eloquence apparently defied their degestion, as far as the first time in the first time in its history, though Hays was a soldier, the Home went Democratic, giving Allen 1,200 votes, or six times as many as any Democrat ever got there before.—*N. Y. World*.

"Tell me, Mary, How to Woo Thee," is the title of a late piece of music. Give her a dimond ring and a tortoise-shell comb for her back hair.

General Barringer and the Journal

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 29, 1875.

Editors Daily Journal, Wilmington.

GENTS:—In your article of the 27th you fall into an error, which I must correct before replying to other matters. You assume that I favor "mixed schools." In the Convention I voted against both mixed schools and the inter-marriage of the races; and have always opposed such measures. As to the other points, I answer:

I. That Milton's theories of Free Government did not have a fair showing in England. He was far in advance of his time. But all historians unite in applauding the order that prevailed in England in the midst of civil war, and dwell with admiration on the unrivalled splendor that crowned her name and arms during the brief years of the Commonwealth. And when Charles the 2d returned to his throne in 1660, the world never saw such oppression, such corruption, such profligacy and such National degradation. Milton and his Republican friends, however, clung to their convictions and always declared that reaction and royality were no remedies for the evils of the times. And sure enough, in 1668, England realized a counter revolution that carried her back measurably to the Free Principles of Milton and the Commonwealth. It is these same principles of universal freedom and citizenship that lie at the bottom and the base of our American Institutions. These principles often lead to excesses and crime; but after all, they are the surest guarantees for peace, order and prosperity.

II. I deny that Macaulay ever retracted his article on Milton. The extracts you made from his subsequent writings only prove his then distrust of universal suffrage; but rather confirm my conclusions as to his liberal sentiments. When Macaulay forty years ago, in England, advocated the ballot for "every decent farmer and shop-keeper," he was far on the road to popular suffrage.

III. You say: "It is not against *negro freedom*, but against *negro power*, that we have declared war." I frankly admit the abuse of power by the negro Governments South. I go further and declare that it is a fearful blunder, not to say crime, for these people and their ignorant allies to assume to rule and govern. But, this is all owing, as I firmly believe, to the mistaken policy and criminal blunders of Southern Statesmen, in blindly opposing any kind of political rights to these four million of people. And pardon me, but you deceive yourselves, when you suppose that certain elements in the Democratic party mean no hostility to the negro. In Georgia, as a race, the negroes have not held power, and yet thousands of them have been disfranchised. In my humble opinion, their freedom would not last a day or be worth a cent to them, without the ballot. During the sitting of the Convention one of your Democratic papers openly and boldly urged the majority to "disregard the restrictions" and "limit the suffrage" in "voting on the amendments!" And this would be done, not at the expense of the negro alone, but to the disfranchisement of thousands of white men. Such is the violence of party hate.

No Sirs! The true remedy is this: Let Democrats cease to question the negro his right to the ballot and all other political rights, and then lean to treat him and deal with him as any other voter, and "negro power" is at an end.

IV. As to your allusions to myself personally, I must decline any special reply. I have heard so much stuff about what I owe my former comrades in arms, that I cannot but smile at the silliness of such arguments. My old commands all bear testimony to my unfaltering and unselfish devotion to them and to our cause, through four long years of unexampled suffering and toil. Many of them now sympathise with me politically, and many others are at least waking up to the huge humbuggery and injustice of such intolerance. They remember that in former Democratic days, these same political lights denounced W. A. Graham, Jno. M. Morehead, Jno. A. Gilmer, and almost every leading Whig as untrue to the South, and as traitors to their race and section. And on one occasion, here in Charlotte, ex-Gov. Morehead was coolly warned not to speak in this place!

Again: The people of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, where I have always lived, and among whom I have led an active professional life of 30 years, bear ample witness to my public and private fidelity to every trust, and this too, despite the most infamous efforts to crush me. I can, therefore, well afford to treat with indifference, if not contempt, all such allusions, and trust my full vindication to the healing influence of time.

RUFUS BARRINGER.

The Solitary Settler.

Fifteen miles below Natchez there is a deep bend in the Mississippi, where steamers used to stop for a supply of wood. The point has a name, but I have long since forgotten it. I was a passenger on board the steamer Prarie Belle, when we ran alongside of the river bank, at the point above indicated, for the purpose of taking in fuel. Freight, there was none awaiting us, and as we had none to land, our stay was very brief. Far as the eye could reach over the clearing, there was no habitation to be seen, unless the poor hut that stood about a hundred feet from the bank could be dignified by that appellation.

Seated upon the bank with his legs swinging in indolent ease, sat the most singular looking individual I ever beheld. He was chewing tobacco vigorously, and paying not the least attention to the steamer or any one connected with her. His face was long and his cheeks hollow, and his hair of grayish hue, tangled and thick, hung upon his shoulders in disordered masses. His eyes were small, of a pale blue, but very bright, and he seemed to have but three upper and the same number of lower teeth, which were directly in front of his mouth. His dress was extremely ridiculous. On his head he wore a napless black hat, that was as full of indentations as the river bank on which he was perched, while a blue cotton shirt with an immense collar, and a pair of jeans pants and heavy cowhide boots completed his attire.

Dave Perkins, the mate (whose acquaintance I cultivated, for I found him a very amusing fellow,) came to my side and remarked:

"There's a very queer genius sitting on the bank. Some people say he is crazed, but I don't think so. His odd ways have, no doubt, given credence to the rumor, but the poor fellow had a big misfortune once, and it has rendered him indifferent to everything and everybody."

"He certainly is a singular looking character," I replied. "If this story is interesting I should like to hear it."

"Wait until we get under way," replied Perkins, and I'll tell it to you. So saying he turned toward the man in question, and asked:

"Well, Andy, how goes it to-day with you?"

A tremendous squirt of tobacco juice and a nod of the head was the only reply the mate received, and the queer man gazed up the river. As soon as we were once more steaming over the muddy waters, I sat down beside the captain and reminded the mate of his promise. The following were his words as nearly as I can remember them:

About a half mile above the spot where we wooded, there once stood a snug house, and a nicely cultivated patch that belonged to Andy Robbins. He was a pretty industrious fellow, as the times went. His wife was a good woman, but, like all girls who live isolated lives, she had very little idea of the world; and, beyond seeing a passing steamboat and her passengers, she had no idea of what the world was like.

Andy was a great hunter, and you couldn't find a better rifle shot than he was anywhere along the Mississippi. It was astonishing the number of squirrels that man would shoot in a day; if I told you, you wouldn't believe me. He always had his rifle with him, even when he went out for a stroll with his wife.

Andy had one child, an infant about a year old, when this trouble came on him. I don't think there was anything he doted on like that little thing he used to carry in his arms to look at the boat wooding.

It was an afternoon in October, when the leaves were just tinted with yellow and red, that Andy, with his child in his arms and his wife by his side, started out to take a walk. The afternoon was calm as sleep. I recollect it well. Not a cloud was visible, and not a breath moved the water or stirred a leaf. The stillness was deep almost to melancholy, and it seemed as if nature had sunk to a repose from which she could hardly be awakened.

Andy and his wife walked down by the river for a couple of miles, and seated themselves beneath some large trees, where they passed the afternoon, and it was not until his wife called his attention to the growing darkness that a storm was at hand.

"It certainly is very dark," he said, "though its not sunset yet. Come, wife, we must hasten home, or baby will have a wet skin."

They arose and commenced to walk hastily. Every instant the darkness seemed to increase with uncommon rapidity, and Andy felt very anxious for his child. There was not a breath of air and the water was still and motionless; but some bright flashes in the west and a distant muttering of thunder warned them to hurry on.

Faster and faster traveled Andy and his wife, and now his house was in sight and he would soon reach it. He laughed and hugged his boy to his heart. At length the house was gained, and Andy stood on the threshhold, having given the baby to its mother. He was gazing at a queer-shaped cloud that was coming down upon them very fast. It looked like an inverted mountain.

"What's the matter?" called out his wife. "What are you looking at, Andy?"

He did not reply at once, but after awhile he said: "Don't undress the baby, and don't you take your things off either."

"Why, what's the matter, Andy?" again questioned his wife.

"Well," he replied in a low voice, "I'm afraid we are going to have a whirlwind, and it may be necessary to seek the old cave just back of the house, especially if yonder cloud be a waterspout."

Mrs. Robbins went to the door and gazed westward; as she did so, her cheeks grew pale.

"I do believe you are correct," she said; "perhaps we had better go to the cave at once."

Before her husband could reply the storm burst upon them with all its fury, and they were compelled to retreat indoors. Mrs. Robbins clasped her child to her arms, while the building rocked as if it were at sea. She gazed out of the window only to see giant trees uprooted and carried through the air on the wings of the tornado.

"Is it not awful?" she asked, with trembling breath.

Andy nodded; he was trying to trace the course of the cloud, but the air was so thick with leaves and darkness, that he was not able to see a dozen yards beyond him.

All at once there came an awful crash, the house was lifted from its foundation, and a pierceing scream came from his wife's lips. The next moment the dwelling burst wide open, and the wind crushed the wreck as you would a handful of straw. I often have heard Andy relate his sensations The first feeling he had as if he were struggling for his life at sea. A huge wave dashed him high in the air, as he shrieked the name of his wife. He heard the roar of waters in his ears and then he became insensible. He never knew how he escaped, but his preservation was wonderful. The following day, he found himself nearly a mile from his home, bruised and sore. As fast as he could he travelled to the spot where his house had stood, and looked upon the scence of desolation, making the woods ring with his voice as he called upon the name of his wife.

For days after he traveled the country through, searching for those of his family who had been swept into the river by the whirlwind. 'Twas hard to make him believe that he was alone in the world, and it was only when the bodies of his wife and child were discovered, some days later that he seemed to realize the fact.

Some hands on the boat buried the unfortunate ones near by where their bodies were found. Then it was that Andy Robbins built the sorry old cabin you behold. It stands within a few feet of the spot where the grave of his wife and child are made, and nothing can tempt the old fellow to leave it.

Some years ago an eccentric bachelor died in New Orleans and left a good slice of his property to Andy Robbins. Many supposed this unexpected good luck would induce Robbins to leave his solitude and go to live in the city. But all such surmises were vain. The old fellow refused to leave his haunt, and heard of his good fortune without the least appearance of exultation.

Andy Robbins was still living a few months ago, and should the reader pass along the Mississippi river at the point I have indicated, he may see the cabin, and perhaps, its occupant sitting on the river bank, looking as it were for those who will never come to revisit him this side of eternity.

Coming Eclipses.

There will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon in 1876. First a partial eclipse of the moon, commencing in New England about 12½ A. M., March 10. Second, an annual eclipse of the sun March 25, the moon concealing the sun's disc, except a ring around the border. In New England it will be visible as a partial eclipse only, beginning about 5 minutes to 4 P. M. Third, a partial eclipse of the moon September 3, not visible in the United States. Fourth, a partial eclipse of sun, invisible in the United States, but visible in the South Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week	$1 0
One Square two weeks	1 50
One Square one month	3 50
One Square three months	6 00
One Square six months	10 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X.

Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON COLUMBIA
-AND-
AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO
OFFICE OF GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (Daily).
Leave Wilmington 6.25 P. M
Leave Florence 12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia 4.15 A. M
" " Augusta 8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta 4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia 8.15 P. M
Leave Florence 1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia, will take this Train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. M.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)
Leave Wilmington 6:30 A M
Arrive at Florence 12:05 P M
Leave Florence 12:45 P M
Arrive at Wilmington 6:22 P M

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN, (Daily except Sundays.)
Leave Wilmington 1.55 P. M
Leave Florence 1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia 9.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia 5.30 P. M.
Leave Florence 4.[illegible]0 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington 3 [illegible]0 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT TRAINS, with PASSENGER COACH attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 20 A. M. and arrive at Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 20 P. M.

☞ Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take night Express train from Wilmington.

☞ Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Gen'l Superintendent
july 3 158-tf

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after [illegible] Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Union Depot daily (except Sundays) at 7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.45 A. M
" Rocky Mount at 1.53 P. M
" Weldon at 3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at 10.05 A.M
Arrive at Rocky Mount 11.41 A. M
" Goldsboro at 1.35 P. M
" Union Depot 6.05 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.
Leave Union depot, daily, at 6 30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12.25 A. M.
" Rocky Mount at 3 30 A. M.
" Weldon at 6.00 A. M.
Leave Weldon, daily at 7 00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9.30 P. M.
" Goldsboro at 12.25 A. M.
" Union Depot at 6 30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train.

Freight Trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
June 9 137-tf

Carolina Central Railway Co.
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20, 1875.

Change of Schedule,

On and after the 20th inst., trains will run over this Railway as follows:

Passenger and Mail Trains Daily (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Wilmington at 7 00 A M
Arrive in Charlotte at 7 00 P M
Leave Charlotte at 8 30 A M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at 10 30 A M
Leave Buffalo at 11 30 A M
Arrive at Charlotte 3 45 P M
Leave Charlotte at 6 30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at 7 00 P M

Fast Freight and Passenger Trains—Daily.
Leave Wilmington at 5 00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at 8 15 A M
Leave Charlotte at 5 00 P M
Arrive in Wilmington at 8 00 A M

☞ Passenger train leaves Wilmington connecting closely with the Air Line to Atlanta.

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

☞ Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes.

The train leaving Wilmington Saturdays at 5 P.M., will not run through to Shelby Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
aug 4

Mortage Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE FROM Joseph A. [illegible] to [illegible] D. Cowan, dated [illegible] 1871, and duly registered in Book [illegible] page 746 of the Register of Deeds in the office of New Hanover County.

And of another mortgage from Engelhard & Saunders to Chas. A. Price, executor of Alfred L. Price, dated April 4, 1874, and duly registered in Book [illegible] page 1[illegible]5, and of another mortgage from Engelhard & Saunders to Daniel G. Fowle, Samuel W. [illegible] and Oscar G. Parsley, Jr., dated July 9, 1873, and duly registered in Book [illegible] page 54, and of another mortgage from Engelhard & Saunders to John Hughes, George Howard and William McRae, dated June 19 1873 and duly registered in Book L L [illegible], page 56. I will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, at the Court House in the City of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1875, all the presses, types, paper, machinery and material of every kind and description belonging to the office of "The Daily Journal" and "The Wilmington Journal" situate in the building on Princess street, in the City of Wilmington, known as The Journal Building, together with the good will of the said offices and newspapers.

ROBT. STRANGE,
Attorney.

Portland Cement.

Also, Roman, Keene's and Parian, for walks cisterns, foundations, stables, cellars, bridges, reservoirs, [illegible]. Remit six cents postage for practical treatise on cements.
S. L. MERCHANT & CO.
[illegible] South st., New York.

$5 to $20 PER DAY. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is your time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. may 25 124-d&w

NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov 3d, 1875.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary
nov4-td

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

MY SON "OLIVER."

And now they say that "Oliver" does not want to be "Governor of North Carolina; wouldn't have the position at any price, but looks to the Vice Presidency of these United States.' This sudden vault of his ambition is said to spring from the fact that hereafter in a contest for that office, he would be cut off from the support of "convicted felons, and wandering, nomadic, imported niggers—here to-day, and there to-morrow, voting anywhere they may happen to be, or are hired to go on the day of election.' But there may be another cause for this recent change in "my son's" tactics The Mecklenburg pet of the *Journal*, General Barringer, may have stepped in his way. However, we know that O. H. D. is only joking when he talks of the Vice-Presidency. His great delight would be to have "Governor" stuck on to his name, as it was his father's ambition before him. And it is easy enough to gratify the ambition of this modern Sancho Panza; to make him not only 'Governor," but the Governor of an island. We have just the island for him at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Bald Head would make a beautiful dominion, where his executive powers could have full sway. And then too there are here and hereabouts all the necessary officers of State ready trained for their respective positions. What better man could be fied for his Secretary of State than his friend Smyth? Then, for Chief Justice, there is his friend, "jestiss Moore." These might suffice for a beginning, you know, and would make a very respectable retinue to accompany him on his periodical visits to his great friend the ex-Radical official of Wilmington. If the "Governor" should want any more assistants to look "after de pervisions," his friend the ex-official would no doubt readily put them in nomination. And then while in his own dominions, there would be no cessation to the "Governor's" daily delectation in listening to Smyth, with his jaws crammed full of pebbles, deliver his Demosthenean eloquence to the roaring billows, or in listening to a learned exposition of the law of murder, by "jestiss" Moore over the dead body of a crab.

The Pee Dee *Herald* has bidden farewell to "Oliver" in the following pathetic paragraph, but if the *Herald* will only lend us his aid we will soon have him snugly fixed away, on Bald Head.

Our sprightly Red-string neighbor across the river, the *Spirit of the South*, whose editor was not elected clerk, (nor Bill Napier door-keeper) at the same time when O. H. D. was *not* elected President of the late Convention, in its issue of the 23rd inst., publishes another speech of Oliver. This is the one delivered by him in Convention upon an "Ordinance prescribing qualifications for Voters," and is mainly directed against that portion disfranchising persons convicted of infamous crimes, and that requiring 90 day's residence in any county before election.

Of course these 'qualifications' disturbed Oliver greatly. Of course he knows that since he quit, politically, the company of white folks, nothing but the votes of niggers and such "white trash" as, to the disgrace of their color, follow his lead, have kept him from that ignominous obscurity to which his course justly consigned him. He knows that when convicted felons and wandering; nomadic, imported niggers—here to-day and there to-morrow, voting anywhere they may happen to be or are hired to go on the day of election, lose the right of suffrage he, Oliver, and all like him are forever lost! He knows that but for characters of this sort he would have favored the sequestered hills and glens of Mangum with his presence during the past few weeks, and a white man—a man in sympathy with and in the confidence of the *white men*, the citizens, the tax-payers of that noble old country would have represented Richmond in the Convention. He knows that when Terry (who was *not* clerk) spoke of him just after the election as next Governor of North Carolina,' without the vote of felons and niggers, he could no more hope for even a nomination to that distinguished position than his friends Kirk or Holden or Bob Fletcher could! (Excuse us, Fletcher: you are, by far, the best man of the quartette!)

And then he utters his piteous wails; Farewell Oliver? You said to a friend of ours, not very long ago, that you did not desire the Gubernatorial honors of our State; that, *that* step was too short for your 'vaulting ambition;' that not nothing short of the Vice-Presidency would satisfy you! Maybe you may get it—all the niggers, with now and then a white man (in color only) would vote for you here at home. So would your dearly beloved Butler, Colfax and Sheridan and their followers.

GRANT AND THE THIRD TERM

This world is made for Cæsar, as Cato said, for ambitious, false or flattering people to domineer in. Had Cato lived in America during the middle of the last half of the ninteenth century, instead of at the close of the Roman Republic, he would have added "*roguish*" to this list of complimentary adjectives. And, as after the battle of Pharasalia he despaired of checking the accumulating powers of Cæsarism and commited suicide, so now after the great Pharsalian contest in Pennsylvania, he might have been tempted to voluntarily surrender his life at the American Utica, in sheer despondency of checking the accumulating powers of the American Cæsar.

Our American Cæsar has a fresh dish of food served up to his liking, in the recent Northern and Northwestern elections. It has no doubt wonderfully strengthened his failing nerves. The interval of time between the present, and the assembling of Congress will be consumed in weary calculation, and ballancing of expedients whilst making up his message to that body. For this work the political results in Ohio, Pennsylvania Massachusetts, Minnessota, and Wisconsin, have given him renewed energy, and renewed ambition. Before these elections transpired, Old Zack Chandler had assisted him in a careful examination of the political baroscope. It was decided that his dog-star had well nigh set. As a last hope of coaxing it back to the ascendant, the attractions of Cuba and the never failing influences of negro-freedom must be brought in to play. The freedom shriekers were already inflating their lungs and clearing their throats to welcome their pet-monkey again upon the stage. Americans must not only see that the negro is free in America, but they must see he is likewise free in Cuba. Certainly no American should be allowed to indulge in the slave trafic so near our own doors as is the Queen of the Antilles. And hence the war cry must be again heard; Cuba and Grant should

this in his ears what Republican could fail to give Grant his support for a third term nomination. That being secured his *election* should be secured at all hazards. All other chances of assuring his election failing, it would be an easy matter to make good the war-threat with Spain, and put an army in the field. Then where is the Cato whose voice would be lifted against our Cæsar's election?

But the devil takes care of his own, and since the recent elections, it may become unnecessary for Grant to conjure up the ghost of negro-slavery. He would prefer other means, but win he must, if it takes a Cuban war, added to the the combined powers of ambition, falsehood, flattery, and roguery, used unsparingly in twisting the results on these elections to this end.

But the great hope of the Democracy in the ensuing Presidential campaign is that Grant should be again the Republican nominee. If the Republican victories in the recent elections in the North and Northwest shall induce the Republicans to again put Grant in the field, the Democrats have lost nothing in their recent defeats. We have hundreds of men in the Democratic ranks who, either of them, could defeat Grant easier than any opponent that the Republicans can offer.

Grant and Chandler's Cuban project, be hanged!

The New York *Herald* thus explains the recent "joy in the White House."

"It is no longer a secret that the friends of the President, in pushing him for a third term, made a compact with the Republican leaders to take the result of the elections to-day in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as an indication of his eligibility for a third term nomination. The close shave in Ohio three weeks ago, started the leaders of the party and warned them that the administration could at will, as it did in New York a year ago when the Custom House Republicans laid out John A. Dix, defeat all opposition within the party by defeating the party itself. A truce between the friends and the opponents of Grant for the nomination of 1876, was the consequence of Hays' slim majority of only five thousand in a total popular vote of 500,000, and a cartel was arranged in anticipation of a Republican victory in to-day's elections by which all opposition to the third term would, in such an event, be withdrawn by Grant's opponents. Meanwhile the President's friends organized in his behalf. Zachariah Chandler was given the vacant seat in the Cabinet and has timed his return to Washington so as to make his re-appearance here to-morrow, when the results in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will have fired the Republican heart afresh throughout the country. Judge Edmunds was in turn taken into counsel with Mr. Chandler and a plan of campaign was agreed upon. The die is cast and the third termers have won, even without the great and unexpected Republican gain in New York, one despatch says that Seward has carried the State by 8,000 majority. Hartraft's re-election and Rice's victory silence the opponents of the President. From to-morrow will go forth, as far as the Republican leaders here in Washington can urge it, a fresh propaganda of the third term. In this proposed canvass to secure the Republican nomination for Grant next year his friends have hit upon the ingenious idea, if indeed it has not been suggested by the President himself, that the question of inflation should not be a Presidential issue, but should be referred back to the people in their various Congressional districts, to be settled in the way Horace Greeley proposed the free trade issues should be settled when he accepted the Democratic Presidential nomination. This project shows no mean strategic powers on the part of the third term managers at the very outset of their new movement. In this way they will hope to safely sail around the rock of inflation upon which the Democracy are splitting, east and west. There was joy, therefore, to-night at the White House."

Two hundred and thirteen cats bowed their backs at the recent English cat-show. "Tommy Dodd," aged nine years, and valued at $100, took the first prize, much to the chagrin of a Miss Shorthouse, whose cat "possesses a tabular pedigree for six generations," and is valued by its mistress at $10,000.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The following article from the Washington *Capitol*, which we transfer to our columns, will show our readers what a thoughtful hard-money paper has to say about the late elections, and the checking of the "tidal wave." We are satisfied that a canvass against the extravagances and corruptions of the Radical party will be more productive of good results, than fighting the money power, however oppressing it may be and against certain sections and classes. We expect Congress to rectify mistakes, and we look with the most cheerful anticipations of success in 1876.

The tidal wave that set in so fiercely against the present corrupt administration seems to have subsided as suddenly as it gathered. That it should have done so at this time, and not when the presidential contest was pending, moves us to such joy of rejoicing that we could almost join Brother Newman in his cry of prayerful thankfulness to Divine Providence, who is supposed by the Newmans to be busily engaged at the present writing in guarding the polls for the benefit of Grant, Delano, Dawes, Chandler and others.

It was foretold of the Democracy, when the Republican organization began to disintegrate and gather about the standard of its ancient foe, that the Democratic leaders would commit some great folly that might sicken the people and drive the more thoughtful from its support.

The leaders hastened with all speed to make that prophecy historic.

For nearly fourteen years the money power—by which we mean accumulated capital in the hands of traders and corporations—has had entire control of our Government and shaped legislation to suit its selfish interests. This power took stock in Grant to such an extent that when the crash came and it succumbed to the financial storm it carried with it the Administration. It was not dead, however, and the last thought of the Democracy should have been to arouse that power to a final but desperate struggle. This is precisely what the sagacious leaders did.

Ohio led off. In that great State the agricultural interest, the controling interest, was utterly prostrate. Trade was paralyzed and labor out of employ. All honest men, sick of Republican corruption, looked about them eagerly for some other organization with which to co-operate. The Democracy had only to assemble, denounce corruption, promise reform and nominate their best men to insure an easy triumph. Drunk, however, with the first sweet draughts of power, they began quarreling among themselves over an abstract financial problem which neither understood, and ended with a proposition in the way of a platform that not only violated all the principles, practices, prejudices or traditions of the party,

thoughtful man turned away in disgust.

The Ohio Democracy solemnly demanded not only a continuation of the Republican issue of depreciated currency, but an increased volume Now, it did not call for Brown-Sequard's double brain to know that there was but one way in which this increased volume could be accomplished, and that was to fetch the Government into the field as a purchaser, either through war or a vast system of internal improvements. The last was known to be the favorite scheme of the wise men who thus committed the party to bankruptcy or repudiation. It was seriously proposed that the political organization that boasts of being born of Jefferson and trained by Jackson, Benton and Buchanan; that antagonized a personal government and called for a strict construction of the Constitution; that proclaimed reform and believed in an economical administration, should cover the land with projected railroads and canals, that labor might be conciliated and supported as under some despotic government in Europe, and the country flooded with depreciated or worthless paper, in the shape of currency, in payment thereof.

Under this novel proposition the evils of Republicanism, the theives in office, the corruptions of Washington, the bayonet rule in the South, the hard times and heavy taxation, were all forgotten in a fierce fight over a political abstraction that divided the Democracy and offended all sensible men. The money power was not slow to discover the opening, and the poor Democrat was amazed to find all the old corrupt machinery that oils the poles again in easy working order, and what he had so vociferously demanded, in an increased volume of currency, was being complied with in a way far more instructive than pleasant. It is not generally known, but it will be demonstrative by the House of Representatives, that the Government here can swell the volume of currency unchecked whenever the exigencies of an election calls for such increase. We are assured from all sides, and have no reason to doubt the fact, that money has been more freely used in the late elections than in the more prosperous times of the Administration. We do not mean by this so much a charge of bribery as the quite as offensive use of money in stimulating political excitement in the way of mass-meetings, windy orations, and the flood of political literature that is about as dirty as it is stupid.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING

A Northern Tribute to Stonewall Jackson.

[From the New York Evening Post]

The unveiling of Foley's statue of Stonewall Jackson in Richmond, brought together a larger and more truly representative body of the Southern people than has gathered at any time since the Confederate armies laid down their arms ten years ago; and the fact that such a gathering in honor of a great Confederate leader awakens no jealousy, reanimate no prejudice, and provokes no unkind comment in the Northern States, while the ceremonies of the occasion embracing as they did a good deal of speechmaking, were throughout unmarred by ill feeling or hostile words, proves beyond a doubt that the wounds of war have healed, and that on both sides of the late line of division peace in its fullest and best sense is at last restored. That Southern people, and more especially the Virginians, should rejoice in the tribute paid his memory by the men of another land whose gift the statue was, is altogether natural and proper; that neither they nor the Northern people have made the celebration in Richmond an occation for the indulgence of unkind feeling is greatly to the credit of the common sense of both. We have got so far away from the war now that the men who fought it on either side understand and recognize the sincerity with which each contended for what each believed to be the right, and so the time has come when in commemorating the courage, the devotion the virtues of a great leader of one army or the other we honor a name which is in common heritage of all Americans. The cause in which Stonewall Jackson fought and fell died long ago, but his fame lives without reference to it His courage, his devotion to what he believed was his duty, his skill as a soldier and his virture as a man existed before succession was conceived, and those are what the Virginians commemorated yesterday. The qualities which made Jackson great belonged to him as a man and were wholly independent of the cause, to whose service, from a sense of duty, he devoted them. Jackson was an American before he became a Confederate, and we may rightly regard him a belonging to his country rather than to his State.

These are centennial years, and their suggestions all point toward national feeling and brotherly regard among the States. The citizens of Bosotn cannot walk upon Dorchester Hights without remembering that it was a Virginian planter who, placing his batteries there, drove the British out of New England's chief city. The names of Eutaw, Camdem, Charleston Ninety-six, and a score of others towns remind the Carolinien of gallant Benjamin Lincoln, whom Massachusetts sent to the South's assistance, and patient, tireless, heroc Nathaniel Greene, Rhode Island's gift to Carolino in the days of her sorest need. May we not, in like manner, forgetting our family quarrel, cherish for the whole country the fame of its great leaders on both sides? Jackson and Lee, as well as Thomas and Farragut, were Americans, and whatever measure of fame history shall accord to either, will be and should be the cherished possession not of a part but all of the nation.

MAIL advices from Europe give a melancholy account of the depression of trade in Germany and its effect on the industrial classes. Serious distress is anticipated among the working classes during the winter, and there are fears of a financial crisis. Accounts of the failure of the Russian crops add to the discouragement of the outlook on the continent. It is said that never before has a failure been so general in Russia.

THE election in Maryland on Tuesday last seems to have been contested with marked spirit and bitterness. The smoke of the battle has cleared away sufficiently to exhibit the figures of the poll. Mr. Carroll's total vote is not yet authentically ascertained, but the majority will probably be abont 14,000. The Senate and House of Delegates are decidedly Democratic, with an opposition composed of Independent Democrats. Republicans and Reformers.

MRS. BLACK, upon whom Byron's passing regards betowed immortality, has just died in Athens at the age of 76. A lightly-written poem, composed upon a temporary impulse of admiration and attachment, by the subtle skill of the poet, sufficed to surround her with a halo of interest while she lived; and now that she is dead, she will be thought of yet more naturally and respectfully as "The Maid of Athens."

THE country has lost an honest and earnest public man in the death of Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island. He was the first to advocate in Congress a non-partisan civil service, and labored for it manfully till Grant took the baby up to fling it down and killed it. Poor Buckes has not long survived his un-

THE PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN 1860 AND 1874-75.

"Adersey Curiosibhoy, Parsee Merchant of Bombay," has a letter in the New York *World* of Saturday, making some interesting comparisons of the purchasing power of wages of workingmen in 1860 and 1874-75, showing that workingmen are worse off now with high greenback wages than fifteen years ago with low gold wages.

In 1860 the average weekly wages of coopers in New York were $9 84 in gold; in 1874-5, $13 14 in greenbacks. With a week's wages a cooper could in 1860 purchase 14 1-2 pounds of blankets, 39 1-2 yards of alpaca, 96 yards of brown sheeting, 82 yards of bleached sheeting, 3 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4 37 pairs of women's boots. In 1874 5 a week's wages would buy either 12 pounds of blankets, 32 1-7 yards of alpaca, 80 7 8 yards of brown sheeting, 73 yards of bleached sheeting, 2.63 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.04 pairs of women's boots.

A tailor received an average of $10 in gold weekly in 1860, and of $13 50 in greenbacks in 1874—5. His week's wages in 1860 would purchase either 14.03 pounds of blankets, 40 yards of alpaca, 67.50 yards of brown sheeting, 83.33 yards of bleached sheeting, 3.07 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.44 pairs of woman's boots. In 1874—5 his wages would purchase either 12.27 pounds of blankets, 33.75 yards of alpaca, 81.80 yards of brown sheeting, 2.70 pair of woman's boots.

In 1860 a blacksmith received $11 per week in gold, in 1874—5 $15 78 in greenbacks. His week's wages in 1860 would purchase either 15.70 pounds of blankets, 44 yards of alpaca, 107.3 yards of brown sheeting, 91.66 yards of bleeched sheeting, 3.38 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.88 pairs of woman's boots. In 1874—5 his wages would buy either 14.34 pounds of blankets, 39.45 yards of alpaca, 67.14 yards of brown sheeting, 87 66 yards of bleached sheeting, 3.15 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.88 pairs of woman's boots.

A brass founder, in 1860, received an average of $11 per week in gold. With this sum he could purchase either 15.70 pounds of blankets, 44 yards of alpaca, 107 3 yards of brown sheeting, 91.66 yards of bleached sheeting 3.38 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.88 pairs of women's boots. In 1874 75 his average weekly wages were $13 28 in greenbacks. With this sum he could purchase 12.07 pounds of blankets, 33.20 yards of brown sheeting, 74.88 yards of bleached sheeting, 2.65 pairs of men's heavy boots, or 4.08 pairs of women's boots.

Milwrights, in 1860, received an average of $12 74 in gold per week; in 1874 5, of $17 in greenbacks. Cabinet makers received in the respective years $10 62 in gold and $15 in greenbacks; tinners, $10 25 and $13 32; stone cutters, $23 and $18, and plasterers $12 66 and $18 44. In the case of each class of workmen named larger quantities of blankets, alpacas, brown sheetings, bleached sheetings, and men's heavy boots could be purchased in 1860 with a week's wages than could be done in 1874-5 with the earnings of a week.

BROWN'S MISTRESS.

A Washington City Aspasia.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Times]

One of the most remarkable women that ever trod the sinful paths of Washington life was the mistress of ex-Congressman Bowen, of South Carolina. She was one of the loveliest women that ever had a mission to lure. Her mother was a Greek, her father a Scotchman. She inherited her mother's classic face and voluptuous swell of figure. Her hair was a glossy shimmering blue black, her eyes two stars. Her complexion and teeth were of a dazzling whiteness. Her mind was of a rare order, and, as she always studied, she possessed more than ordinary culture. I have many interesting particulars concerning her from the physician who attended her once when she had an attack of typhoid fever. She was very stately in her manners, and as sweet-tempered as a noonday sun. She lived with Bowen several years as his mistress, and was as true to him as a wife could be. At the expiration of some time Bowen married for money and position, and dropped "Sallie," as he called her.

There was never any woman less to blame for becoming a social outcast. Her father died early, and left her to the tender care of a stepmother. This stepmother sold Sallie in Baltimore when only sixteen, to a very rich man. Under cover of a supposed marriage she lived with him several years, when he deserted her. Bowen then came to her rescue. After Bowen she rented a house here, and gathered about her a few women of her class. She would have none that were by any possibility within the pale of being reclaimed. She kept this house but a short time. Strange as it may seem, she always had prayers at her house morning and evening, and she was a most diligent Bible reader. "I am in this life," she would say, "through no fault of my own. The way out does not exist. Let us make the best of it." Later on she gave up her house. She said it was enough to carry her own sin without having the thought of the responsibility of others. She went to Chicago with the brother of a former high official there. He went into business in Chicago, and at last accounts "Sallie" was serving him as a most faithful mistress.

THE New York *Herald* has a curious dispatch from Washington to the effect that a "cartel"—otherwise described as a "truce"—was arranged between the advocates and leading Republican opponents of third-term, on the heels of the Ohio election; that the calling of Zack Chandler into the Cabinet was not a caprice, but a part of a well matured plan of campaign; that it was agreed to make the result in Tuesday's elections a test. If the elections went Democratic, all idea of Mr. Grant's renomination was to be abandoned; if Republican, the opposition to it was abandoned. The correspondent adds that the White House plan is to get the currency question out of the Presidential canvass by referring it to the decision of the people in the Congressional districts.

FIELD Marshal Von Moltke is very punctual in attending the sittings of the German Parliament. He is called by his colleagues the "Great Taciturn."

MR. TENNYSON, writing to decline an invitation to the Balaklava banquet says heartily, "I will drink a cup of wine on the 25th to the health and long life of all your fine fellows."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S youngest son, Prince Leopold, has joined the temperance movement, having accepted the presidency of the Oxford branch of the Church of England Temperance

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Emperor William's visit to Italy occupies a large space in the London newspapers. His reception by the Italians was very cordial.

MISS LILLIE STOVER, a granddaughter of Andy Johnson, and the one who was with him when he was stricken down with the paralysis that ended his life, was married last week to Thomas Maloney, a promising young lawyer of Greeneville, Tenn.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in reply to an invitation to the Balaklava banquet writes: "I regret that it is impossible for me to accept it, as I have been for years entirely a prisoner to my room from illness and overwork, which work still I do, thank God."

VALMASEDA has received a good many reinforcements lately, with which to keep his end of Cuba. "His end of Cuba," means Havana and about half the island lying next to it. He makes no progress whatever towards suppressing the rebellion, and the end seems farther off now than any time in six years.

MOODY and Sankey's efforts to raise a religious furore in Brooklyn have so far failed. They had better commence by converting Beecher and Tilton, if by so doing the plan of salvation would not be exhausted. It would take about enough supply of grace to do a six weeks' protracted meeting to save these sheep.

THE reception by Bombay of the Prince of Wales, was everything the heart of Queen Victoria could wish. Two hundred thousand people lined the sidewalks and house-tops. The cannon roared, torchlights blazed, the Grandees of India, including twenty Indian Princes, welcomed the Royal scion of the great woman who is now upon the British throne.

COL. CHAPMAN declares he has plenty of evidence to convict all the men endicted by the grand jury in St. Louis, for frauds in whiskey. Among the true bills returned is one against Orville Grant, brother of the President, and Gen. Babcock, a particular friend of U. S. Grant. A particular effort is to be made to save these two worthies from the Penitentiary.

IT is not pleasant to hear that Moody and Sankey have got out an injunction to prevent another party from printing and circulating their hymns. If the hymns are calculated to do good to the sinner, they should rather welcome their multiplication, whosoever might undertake the task. The joining of the business of selling hymn books to that of saving souls is not seemly.

A SUIT is in progress in New York to decide the most merciful manner of killing hogs. The suit is brought against Mr. Bergh's animal society by a hog butcher, who complains that the society interferes with his business. Mr. Bergh charges that the plaintiff's system is to pass a chain round a hind leg of a hog, run it up sharply at the risk of dislocating its leg, and causing unnecessary pain, cutting its throat and throwing it into the scalding vat before fairly dead. The case has not yet been decided.

THE Democratic victory in Mississippi was the most sweeping political revolution since the war. There was nothing left of the Radical party except a few spavined carpet baggers holding over. To the South this was far more important than the carrying of Pennsylvania and a few frozen, bleak Northwestern States. It only now remains to roust the Radicals from South Carolina and Louisiana in order to make the South solidly and impregnably Democratic. Let the white people of those States learn a lesson of wisdom from Mississippi. They make no compromise; they make no fusion; they put out straight tickets; they closed their doors of business on election day and made a determined effort to win, and won.

DR. Hunter McGuire sends to the Richmond Dispatch a long account of "Stonewall" Jackson's last words: "About half-past 1 he was told that he had but two hours to live, and answered again feebly but firmly, 'Very good, it is all right.' A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, 'Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front rapidly! Tell Maj. Hawks—' then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face and then he said quietly, and with an expression as if of relief. 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees,' and then without pain or the least struggle, his spirit passed."

Masquerade.

A Masquerade! what dazzling splendor! what romance! what enjoyment is contained in this little word, Masquerade. It was our good fortune to attend by invitation the Masquerade at the City Hall last evening given complimentary to Pythian Silver Cornet Band. At sharp nine o'clock the characters in gay masque began to assemble and in an hour the floor was thronged with dancers. Round about paced the gay masquers during the intervals of dancing and many a loving word was spoken not in jest, by joyous and festive youths and maidens. We spent a pleasant hour and departed not with willing desire but to assume our local duties. We are pleased to state in connection herewith that the affair was a decided success and that the Pythian Silver Cornet Band realized handsomely from the entertainment. We hope they will repeat the affair shortly.

Our Visitors.

Our military visitors were confined to the house for the greater part of the day, yesterday. The Raleigh Light Infantry paraded the streets during the afternoon, between showers, for a short while. They presented a fine appearance, and displayed great proficiency.

Late yesterday afternoon, by invitation the visiting Companies visited the rooms of the Cape Fear Club, and enjoyed the hospitalities of the members. They were welcomed by the President, Mr. E. A. Keith, in a neat speech. An hour or more was spent most pleasantly.

The crowd was most agreeably entertained with a few songs from Mr. Thad Walker, color bearer of the Raleigh Light Infantry, rendered in the most exquisite style. He has a most magnificent voice, well cultivated. The festivities were kept up for

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS —THE VOTE BY STATES.

Now that every important election pending the vote for President has been held we have accurate data upon which to base calculations as to the true result of that contest. Let us look into the matter dispassionately and try and see accurately and truthfully which party will elect its candidate next year. The Democratic States, with their respective electoral votes, are as follows:

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Indiana	15
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
New York	35
New Hampshire	5
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
North Carolina	10
Democratic electoral vote	198

The Republican States, with their respective electoral votes, are as follows:

Colorado	3
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	10
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Jersey	3
Ohio	26
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	23
Rhode Island	9
South Carolina	4
Vermont	7
Wisconsin	15
Republican electoral vote	170

In the above tables we have given the Republicans the benefit of every doubtful State. We have put nothing down for the Democrats which does not belong to them, either by oft-repeated votes or recent victories. We, by no means, concede that Ohio, Oregon or Pennsylvania will vote the Republican ticket, when the real issues of the Presidential campaign are presented to them. Nor do we concede Illinois or New Jersey. But give them to them, and still the Democratic party will triumph.

All in the world we have to do in order to hurl the Radical party from power is to close up our ranks and unite the party upon a great, wise and noble platform which contemplates the resurrection of the country from all the woes into which the Republicans have plunged it during the last fifteen years. We must thrust aside this useless cry about hard and soft money, a veritable apple of discord thrown by our enemies into our ranks for the purpose of distracting us. We must fight the enemy upon their merits, holding up before the world their venality and corruption, calling attention earnestly and truthfully to the ruined trade, the bankruptcy, the decline of commerce, and general prostration if not actual destruction, of every vital interest in the United States, each and all directly traceable to the misgovernment of the party in power. We must ask the people if they want four more years of such dreadful times as we are passing through now. Is there a single hope to be derived from the Republican party? Can it give the country a single guarantee that if it is continued in power times will be better? Can it assure more confidence between capital and labor, a revival of commerce by land and sea, work for our mechanics, now almost either universally idle or laboring for a scanty supply of food and clothing, work for the common laborers, better prices for factory products, better prices for farm produce? It is notorious that the whole country is on the retrograde. Nobody is prospering. Great interests are breaking down and going to ruin by the hour. We charge that the Republican party is responsible for all this. We believe that a Democratic administration would restore our ancient prosperity. Will the people continue the medicine which has brought them to the verge of the grave, and instead of curing one ill has produced a thousand more?

Having enduring faith in the wisdom of American citizens, we hope not. Though often carried away by excitement, we have faith in that grand declaration of Martin Van Buren who rose to the full measure of a statesman when he said, "The sober second thought of the people is always right."

DEATH OF PLATO DURHAM.

Capt. Plato Durham died at his home in Shelby, on Tuesday morning, after a brief illness.

Coming into prominence as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, he endeared himself to the people of the State by his services in that body, and especially by his bold and able fight against the corruptions of the dominant party by which our State was ruined. No one of the small but gallant band of Democrats in that Legislature did more to expose the scoundrels who were plundering the State, and none left with so great a hold upon the public.

His political errors since we know were caused by the efforts to save those against whom the Government had directed its blows for participation in the Ku Klux troubles which prevailed in that section.

His last public service was in the recent Constitutional Convention.

The people of North Carolina will long hold in grateful rememberance the services of Captain Durham in the Convention of 1868, and the Legislature which followed, when almost single-handed, he had the courage to fight corrupt power, when fear and policy closed the mouths of others. The great popularity and influence he maintained at home through all his political troubles, shows the character of the man and the confidence which his neighbors had in him. Forgetting all else the people of North Carolina will long remember the debt of gratitude which they owe to him.

Colonel Lamb.

We are glad to meet Colonel Lamb in our city. Wilmington feels a just pride in welcoming him, as its honored guest. He is residing during his stay

A DOUBLE FATAL DUEL.

Frightful Scene in a Tenement House.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon some inmates of the tenement house No. 106 Delancy street, heard several pistol shots and a noise which they guessed to be that of a scuffle between two men in the back room on the top floor of the house, and at once sent word to the tenth precinct station house, in Eldridge street, of the occurrence. Officers Henken and Hughes were dispatched to the house, and proceeding up four flights of stairs, they attempted to open the door of the back room. They found it locked, however, and Officer Henken applied his shoulder to it without effecting his purpose He procured a hatchet, and by a powerful blow forced it open a little way, but it immediately closed again, as though something were leaning against it. He again put his shoulder to it, and at last succeeded in opening it, pushing with it, as he did so, some heavy obstacle. Upon stepping into the room a ghastly spectacle met his view. There he beheld two men,

BOTH APPARENTLY LIFELESS,

Lying on the floor, each grasping firmly in his right hand a Colt's revolver. The officers at once began to examine the bodies. One was that of a man about forty-three years of age, and five feet six inches in height, quite well dressed in dark clothes. This man had fallen with his knees against the door opening on the hall, and was bleeding profusely from a terible pistol shot wound in his right temple, the blood completely covering his face and head. He was insensible but not dead. The pistol clasped in his hand was found to have been discharged four times. It was subsequently ascertained that his name was Mores Piskiel. The other man, Joseph Goldman, who appeared to be somewhat younger and smaller than Piskiel, was lying on his back in front of the stove, not six feet from Piskiel, dead, though his body was still warm. Two frightful wounds were seen on his head one over the right temple and one on his right cheek. His head was almost

FLOATING IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

And he, too, was bleeding when the officer arrived. It was with difficulty that the pistol was released from his death grip, and when it was examined it was found to have been fired five times. There was so much blood on the floor, which was bare, that it began to soak through, and soon became visible on the ceiling of the room beneath. Officer Hughes immediately sent for an ambulance, in which Piskiel was conveyed to the tenth precinct station house where he was examined, and pronounced mortally wounded, by Surgeon Ensign. He was then replaced in the ambulance, was started for Bellevue Hospital, but he unfortunate man died before he reached the hospital.

Moses Piskiel, of No. 19 Essex street, and Joseph Goldman, of No. 100 Hester street, both Jews, were partners in a jewelry business at No. 56 East Broadway. On Monday night Goldman met a friend named Daniel Pearlson, also a Jew, at Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, and told the latter that if he did not object, he (Goldman) would like to sleep at his friend's house that night. Pierson agreed, and together they went to No 106 Delancey street, where Pearlson resided. In the morning the host was required to leave the house early, so gave the key of the room in charge of his guest. Some time after Goldman went to his house in Hester street, where another Jew friend named Kirstein gave him a lady's gold watch chain to be repaired. After that time nothing could be ascertained in regard to his whereabouts until he was found dead by Officer Hughes, at which time the chain, $4 60 in currency and some private papers were on his person. Both pistols were seven-barrelled and new. The whole affair is as yet

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

As it was not possible to find out on what terms with each other the men had been living, nor could it be ascertained positively how Piskiel happened to be at No. 106 Delancey street. From the surrounding circumstances, however, it seems safe to assume that the two men met by arrangement to fight a duel, with the doubly fatal event above detailed.

A PRETTY WIFE MURDERED.

UNPARALLEL BRUTALITY OF AN ITALIAN HUSBAND.

Exciting Scene in a Roman Court—The Victim's Mother Demanding the Prisoner's Head—Cowardice of the Murderer

[Roman Correspondence of the London Times]

The Roman Court of Assizes has passed sentence of death upon a murderer, the verdict for once having been unaccompanied by the recommendation of extenuating circumstances In this case, however, public opinion had been fully aroused to the heinous nature of the crime. On the morning of the trial and notwithstanding that nearly five months have passed since the crime was committed, a crowd assembled betimes at the door of the prison. As the murderer was brought out the mob saluted him with a storm of hisses groans, and imprecations, and, accompanying the van, kept up the same storms along the entire route from the prison to the Court. As they rushed into the Court House, when—after the prisoner had been placed in the dock and the Court had entered—the doors were opened, they hurled another storm of detestation upon him when he attempted to excuse the deed by seeking to cast an imputation on his young wife's character, the women in the crowd shrieked out, "*A morte! A morte!*" and when his victim's mother had given her evidence, she strode along the estrade on which the witnesses sit to be examined, and raising her hand aloft before the President, cried out, "Voglio la sua testa; avete capito? Voglio la sua testa." ("I want his head; do you understand me? I want his head.")

Felomena Ricci—or, as she was called by those who knew her, 'La bella granarola"—was a Trasteverina of great beauty, that type so well known through the portraits of Raphael's "Fornarina." But Felomena was not only a handsome spirited girl, she is described as having been as good as she was beautiful, and a great favorite even with those among her companions whose mothers held her up in the odious light of an example. But she had the misfortune of marrying a vagabond, who possessed the idea that it was his wife's duty to labor that he might live in idleness. The poor girl did her best, but the harder she worked the greater became the requirements of his pleasures; then he began to beat her, and finally endeavored to insist that she should give herself up to a life of infamy to supply him with money. This brought about a separation. Felomena fled for protection to her mother's house, and after a short time while, Vincenzo professed regret. He would lead another life, he had not really intended what she imagined, he only thought to try her, he would do all he could do make her happy. The girl was only too glad to believe his protestations, and putting her arm in his, they went off to celebrate their reconciliation by a country ramble and a meranda at one of the wayside osterias outside the gates. Radiant with returned happiness—a popolana told a friend of mine that she had "such hair and such eyes as would enamor the angels"—she was clinging lovingly to his side, when, having reached a secluded part of the road, the brute stopped, faced round upon her, and told her to say her prayers on the spot, for there he intended to kill her. For that purpose he had brought her out. But, fortunately—though it —before he could accomplish his purpose, some people came up and the girl escaped. "You've got the portrait of some protecting saint upon you," he exclaimed, "but it will be for another time." Again she took refuge with her mother, and obtained work on a granery near the Forum, where a number of other girls were employed in sifting corn.

On the morning of the 28th of May she was busy among her fellows, when Vincenzo, all amiability and smiles, makes his appearance among them He sits down beside his wife, takes her hand, begins to use words of love and affection, and Feloman's companions, from a feeling of respect, moved to the other side of the room to leave them the more in private. Fearing no danger there among her friends, her eyes began to brighten with hope, but as they talked she stooped to pick up something, and then Vincenzo, with a sudden movement, taking her unaware, flung her length upon the ground, put his knee upon her, and before the others paralyzed with fright, could prevent him plunged a long knife six times into her body, killing her on the spot. His object accomplished, he brandished the bloody knife into the faces of the girls, threatened them with death if they attempted to follow him, and then dashed out of the place. Some of the more courageous, however, sprang after him, raised a hue and cry, and as he fled across the Forum he came in full face of two agents of public security, who caught him red-handed.

The murderer, during the trial, showed great cowardice. When he was brought in he drew out two white handkerchiefs, and burying his face in one, began to shed tears or made a pretense of doing so. He tried to excuse his crime by casting imputations on his wife's virture, an attempt the people who knew all the circumstances of the case soon drowned in execrations. Then he wept again, and began to call his victim "*La mia povera Felomena*," whom he had always loved. When he saw there was no longer any hope, he began to cry out that he repented of his crime, and implored mercy, and, finally, when sentence of death was pronounced upon him, he threw himself down on the ground, screaming in an agony of convulsive despair—simulated agony one must suppose, however, for he is reported to have eaten a very hearty meal shortly after being removed from the court. In the mean time the murderer has appealed, and it remains to be seen how much of the sentence the philanthropic sentiments if the Judges of the Court of Cassation will lead them to annul.

He Wouldn't Join the Order.

All the women in Salt Lake don't accept of polygamy with gracious calmness or outward thankfulness. This one that the Salt Lake *Tribune* tells about took the other tack: The old man had been up to see Bringham, and when he returned he said in a shoothing voice: "Samantha Hanner, to-morrow I shall be rebabtized and join the order, and the President says he will give me a young wife to console me in my old age, who will be a great assistance to you Samantha, in doing the house-work and —" "You'll take a young wife will you, you old Mountain Meadows murdering mullethead, after me a slavin' for you these thirty years? You'll give old Bringham all our property, that I've worked as hard for as you have; you'll get baptized and anointed, will you? I'll anoint you." And straightway she "laid on hands" and anointed his shining pate with the business end of a potato-masher, till in his agony he shouted: "Let up, Samantha, dear, oh, do let up! I'll never take another wife. I'll never join the order."

For The JOURNAL.

Sampson Fair.

The engagements of your correspondent have been such as to put it out of his power to furnish the JOURNAL with an earlier account of the Sampson Fair; but fortunately a gentleman of the press who was present came to his relief the second evening of the exhibition, and little more need be said. A northeast gale ushered in Friday morning with torrents of rain which continued with few intermissions during the day; but the crowd of visitors who were determined to hear Senator Merrimon, was larger than it was the day before. The Senator, however, had telegraphed Thursday night that a accident on Albemarle Sound rendered it impossible to meet his appointment. This was deeply regretted by him and by those who came to hear him.

Saturday was clear and bright, and was in many respects the most enjoyable day of the Fair.

The evenings of Thursday and Friday—the nights more properly—were converted into day in Faison Hall by a happy throng of youth, beauty and promise, who kept time to the music of Blackman's Band till those hours made famous by Burns. Your correspondent, for a rarity, attended one evening, and had the pleasure of instituting a not unfavorable comparison with the scenes and incidents once familiar to you in the room which Gov. Swain insisted on calling the "Library."

Among the visitors at the Fair were several representatives of the Press: Mr. J. H. Myrover, Mr. J. H. Pool, Mr Kinlaw, Mr. McLaurin, and Mr. —— of the Goldsboro' *Messenger:* and the complaint has been renewed, and, I think, with justice, that the editors of the JOURNAL have never honored our Fairs with their presence. Promise us to do better next time, and the past shall be forgotten.

Financially the success of this Fair excelled that of any of its predecessors since the war, and having learned how to economize, the officers of the Agricultural Society feel that they stand on a surer footing than ever.

The display of stock, though perhaps not quite so full as heretofore, was said by good judges to be superior in point of quality and condition. It is enough to mention the monster Brahmin bull of M. J. Faison, Esq, the beautifully symmetrical Devons of W. A. Faison, Esq., the cross breeds and native cattle of the Boykins and Powells and Petersons; the stock and speed horses of Messrs. W. E. Stevens, A. F. Johnson, Abner Robinson and P. L. Cromartie; the Essex, Berkshire, and native swine of the Faisons, Pigfords, Hubbards and Petersons; and the Catswald, Southdown and other sheep of the Faison's and Powell's. A beautiful pair of Cashmere goats bolonging to W. K. Beaman, Esq., shall close this section.

In and around Farmer's Hall, worthy of mention were a magnificently finished buggy from Beaman's carriage factory; enormous sweet potatoes, pumkins, turnips, &c, from the farms of Messrs W. B. Herring, J. L Boykin, O. B. Herring, James M. Powell and others; and a stock of Italian bees belonging to Capt. W. P. Wemyss.

In Floral Hall, the eye was bewildered, but could not fail to distinguish a master-piece of art, "Viled Venus," by Miss Pierce Henry; an elegant toilet set and crochet work, by Miss Maggie Robinson of Goldsboro'; an embroidered mantle, by Miss Mollie Alford; and the profusion of preserves, canned fruits, cakes, &c., whose general excellence forbids distinction here.

Of the racing, your correspondent cannot speak from personal observation; but those who saw it gave very gratifying reports.

Altogether the Fair was a success, creditable to the industry and public spirit of the good people of Sampson.

Since writing the above, a letter from Senator Merrimon brings the intelligence that in company with Gen. Robinson, Hon. J. J. Davis and others,

from Norfolk to Wilmington, he was detained a day and a night in Alligator river, the steamer having run on a stump.

OBSERVER.

Clinton, N. C.,
Nov. 9th, 1875.

The Reception of the Fort Fisher Survivors.

Yesterday dawned beautiful and bright and from quite an early hour, the streets of our city which had been so dreary on the preceding day, began to wear an enlivening aspect. The sound of the drum was heard and the streets began to throng with citizens. The procession as announced in yesterdays issue was fomed on Princess street in the following order:

Col. Roger Moore, Chief Marshall and several assistant Marshalls.

Cape Fear Light Artillery headed by Cornet Concert Club and W. L. I. Drum corp.

Raleigh Light Infantry.

Norfolk City Guards, headed by band.

Fort Fisher Survivors, followed by a carriage containing Col. William Lamb, commandant at Fort Fisher, Maj. D. J. Devane and Col. J. W. Atkinson.

The batalion of citizen soldiers was under command of Capt. E. V. White, of the Norfolk City Guards.

The procession as formed marched down Princess to Front down Front to Market down Market to third up third to Princess up Princess to the Opera House where a number of ladies and gentlemen had already assembled.

After the survivors, soldiers and citizens had been comfortably seated, Col. Roger Moore, Chief Marshall, called the assembly to order, when on motion of F. W. Kerchner, Esq., Hon. A. H. Van Bokkelen was called to the chair.

Mr. Van Bokkelen in taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks after which he introduced Maj D J. Devane who had been selected to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the citizens to the Fort Fisher Veterans. Maj. Devane's effort was feeling and impressive and abounded in fitting passages of welcome to the survivors. Any attempt to give an idea on our part would do it injustice.

Col. Lamb followed in a speech of great eloquence and power. Some parts of which brought out the intense feelings of the audience, and all of which was replete with good sense and sound argument.

At about 12 o'clock the procession reached the cars, and was carried to the Fair grounds where they formed again and marched to the Floral Hall, on the verandah of which Col. A. M. Waddell made an address of welcome, to which Col. Lamb briefly responded. At the conclusion of the addresses, the veterans and soldiery disbanded for a stroll around the attractive Fair grounds. After several hours spent in this interesting diversion, the Survivors again formed, and accompanied by the military, took the train for the city, and upon their arrival were escorted to the City Hall, where a choice and bountiful collation had been spread for their entertainment. It is needless to say that the Survivors and their friends did the repast ample justice Hearty good will seemed to predominate, and with vociferous cheering, hand shaking and the band rendering "Carolina! Carolina! may Heaven's blessing defend her," and "Dixie," the assemblage dispersed.

Agricultural Meeting Last Night.

A meeting of leading citizens from the several counties adjacent to the Cape Fear, was held last night at the Cape Fear Club rooms.

Col. Polk was called to the Chair. A full discussion of the ways and means to maintain and increase the usefulness of the Cape Fear Fairs was had.

The gentlemen who had attended all the leading fairs of the State, pronounced this Fair a success in all respects.

Better exhibition of articles and stock than ever before. The meeting closed by a subscription of a number of shares of stock. The President was requested to appoint a committee in each county to canvass for additional stock.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the President's rooms on the Fair grounds at 2 P. M., to day.

A Shocking Accident.

DEATH OF MR CHARLEY NELSON JR OF GOLDSBORO.

We were shocked yesterday to hear of the accident by which Mr. Nelson lost his life. Mr. N. was standing between the tracks at the passenger station in Goldsboro talking with the engineer of the Wilmington & Weldon train, which had just arrived, when he was struck by a car of the N. C. R. R. train which was backing down, he was knocked down, rolled under the cars and instantly killed, his body was horribly mutilated

Mr Nelson has been the "shifting engineer" at Goldsboro for a number of years was a quiet steady man and much respected by every one.

Our sympathies are enlisted for his family, and particularly to his venerable father and mother who are called again to follow a beloved son to the tomb. They buriad one last year and now another is gone in the prime of life.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Louis H. DeRosset, third son of Dr A J DeRosset, died in this city suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, at the age of 26 years. Mr. DeRossett was well known and esteemed in this, his native place, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

SINCE the decision of the courts that the records of distillers shall be produced in court on official demand, those who are engaged in illicit distillations will have to resort to the California plan of burning their books.

A COUPLE of St. Louis lawyers are in jail because they made a combined assault upon a reporter. The law and public opinion in the future great city can always be relied upon to guarantee fair play, even in a dog fight.

THE political paragraphist of the Chicago Times lacks information. Senator Bayard is from Delaware instead of New Jersey, notwithstanding the fact that the Times' asserts to the contrary in two separate paragraphs.

THE FAIR!

[illegible] hibition, &c.

[illegible]

The floral decorations have been under the direction of Mr. G. P. Lamb, who has done his well known taste in such matters ample credit by the gorgeous festoons and evergreen twining that meet the eye of the observer, on every side. It is here the the visitor may revel in a bower of beauty and [illegible] observation in the handsome [illegible] neat and pretty articles of all styles. This is the ladies department and it is needless to say it does the fair sex great credit although not yet as full of the specimens of the industry of female hands as it is expected it to be. Here may be seen a full size portrait of Gen. R. E. Lee, a handsome display of needlework, showing the production of the Wilmington Cotton Mills, oil paintings in abundance and other numerous specimens of neat and tasty workmanship, but then more in detail to-morrow.

Other departments also present a creditable appearance, and several of our merchants houses have handsome displays of their wares. These however will be more fully noticed after the several departments have received their full quota of articles for exhibition. It has been observed that there is not perhaps as large a number of articles for exhibition, as has been the case in former years, but the array this year thus far, is more costly and substantial than heretofore. The exhibition promises to equal if not excel that of any former fair of the association.

THE RACES.

At 2:30 p. m., the running race, according to programme was announced for a purse of $60. Half mile heats best two in three. Three or more to enter, Molly Darling and First Chance were entered, the former by L. A. Hitchcock and the latter by Barton & Medinger. Two half mile heats only were run, both being won by First Chance, the first in 52 and the second in 54½ seconds, which horse was therefore declared the winner of $60.

An impromptu race then took place between the horse of Mr. T. H. Smith and that of Mr. W. A. Wright, Jr. Mr. Smith riding his own horse and Wash Lamb riding the horse of Mr. Wright. Mr. Smith's horse was the winner of this race. Mr. Smith we regret to say recieved a fall from his horse and some slight injuries. After the 2d race the 1st days proceedings of the Fair were brought to a close.

SECOND DAY.

Although our streets are thronged with visitors, and a most creditable exhibition fills the various halls in the Fair grounds, the weather was so extremely bad yesterday, that but few wended their way in that direction. The rain poured down in torrents during the forenoon; and those who had been bold enough to go to the Fair could only amuse themselves by taking refuge in the various buildings and looking up at the skies, which were all gloom and clouds. About noon, however, the clouds cleared away and the welcome rays of the sun shown out, brightening the gloomy aspect considerably. The weather continued all the afternoon to be so inclement that the regular programme, which consisted mostly of races, was dispensed with. A number of visitors, however, were on the grounds during the afternoon, and the various halls formed an attraction which was in no way slighted. It is a little singular that among such a small number of persons as were congregated on the grounds, the light-fingered gentry—denominated pick pockets should have sought for an opportunity to ply their avocation. Yet two daring cases of this species of robbery were perpetrated. A gentleman—a stranger—had his vest pocket neatly, and it seems expeditiously cut through one side and relieved of thirty-six dollars. There was no clew to the perpetrators of these robberies. Visitors to the grounds should be on their guard in order to be proof against the depredations of pick-pockets.

A stroll through the various halls in the main building yesterday was an interesting proceeding. The entries have increased, though no doubt the inclemency of the weather prevented these being much more augmented than they were.

FLORAL HALL

presents an attractive appearence as we have had occasion to remark heretofore. The array of needle work, clothing, crochet, paintings, drawings and fancy articles generally is sufficient to repay the observation which they invite; besides the articles mentioned by us in yesterday's issue, we noticed the following in this department; a small octagonal photograph case and photographic temple made with a pen knife by Mr. W. B. Thomas of S. C., a scrap pillow and sofa cushions by a young lady, aged 15; 2 ottomans by Mrs. M. M. Warreck aged 71 years; 2 fancy tinted sets made of card board by Miss Mary K. French aged 12 years; a model of the steamship Raleigh made by her old commander, Capt. J. S. Oliver; a skillful invention a revolving rat trap by Master W. R. Granger of Wayne County. A beautiful picture representing the "Old Oaken Bucket" worked on perforated card board by Miss Graflin; a handsomely worked cross, and many beautiful pencil drawings are also entered by this young lady; a large and varied array of pickles, butter, bread, rolls, &c., by T. A. Granger of Wayne County; a cross worked in card board, a tasty quilt made by a lady 77 years of age; a number of quilts are in this department, one which is especially noticeable is a handsomely designed silk quilt by Mrs. G. G. Thomas of this city; a star quilt; a ship made by James F. Rielly (aged 17) with a pen knife; a fine array of infant's clothing, sacques and shirts in worsted and tatting; 2 skillfully executed specimens of penmanship by Mrs. Katie Beaman; an elegantly worked pi[illegible] the work of Mrs. S. [illegible] of Pender county; hair [illegible] worsted sacque and needle work, a handsome case of wool flowers, wool lamp mats and sacques; small bed room set made of the tin of fruit cans by the children of Mr. J. A. Willard; beautiful feathers flowers made by Miss Sue Watters an attractive piece of skillful work; two elegant paintings on glass, by Master B. F. McCallen, aged 17, of Tarboro; a display of handsome shawls from the dry goods establishment of M. M. Katz; watch case beaded and embroidered, by Mrs. E. A. Hardwick; ladies' toilette setts and worked matts; two skillfully made small bed room sets of furniture, made with a pen knife, one by C. W. Davis, and one by Joseph Bowden; a beautiful snowy whiteshirting hanging basket, by Miss Maggie King; a copy of a paper published in Boston, 147 years old, entered by Geo. N. Harris; a handsome collection of pictures in oil and water colors, by Miss Mary M. chrebens; a handsome piece of pen and ink drawing by Master Schulken.

Besides those enumerated above there were many other articles, and is the case above, to which the names of the exhibitors were not appended. Floral Hall is rapidly filling up with the most neat and tasty specimens of the skill of the ladies of our section.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

presents the following attractions: Splendid specimens of cotton (cmd 540—5 locks to the boll and 40 boll) by T. A. Granger, of Wayne county. small boat made with penknife by H. M. Watson; small steam tug, made by Newton Gillican; specimen of native ore, entered by T. W. Brown & Sons; fine exhibits of hardware by John Dawson and Giles & Murchison; exhibition of stoves, tin ware and grates, by Parker & Taylor; large and fine exhibition of furniture and carpets, by D. A. Smith & Co.; boots and shoes by Evans & Vaughan; a handsome set of harness, hand-made, by W. J. Cooley, of Lumberton; an artistic display of wall papering, in prospective, by Messrs. Johnson & Ellwell. This firm also exhibit several handsomely made and cushioned chairs. A display of boots and shoes and home-made leather, made by Messrs. Geo. R. French & Son.

We will review in to-morrow's issue the entries in the agricultural and mechanical departments.

THIRD DAY.

Old Probs gave us a splendid day, clear and cold and the early trains brought visitors from all the counties along the line of the Carolina Central Railway and on the W. C. & A. R. R. as far South as Darlington S. C. We also noticed representatives from Marlboro and Marion S. C. The trains on the Weldon Railroad brought delegations from all along that Road, and the crowd that had previously seemed to fill the City was continually augmented by arrivals until in the principal thoroughfares it was difficult to move along. Thousands of the visitors and citizens at an early hour wended their way to the Fair Grounds, while other thousands remained to witness the parade of the military, escorting the Cape Fear Harbor survivors to the Opera House.

After the reception of the Fort Fisher veterans, at the Fair Grounds, Col. Fremont introduced

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL,

who delivered the regular Annual Address. Dr. Satchwells address was scholarly, and considered, and brim full of information. Any attempt to report it in the brief space which is alloted to us would do the orator injustice. We hope it will be published by the Association, as it surely deserves to be.

The military stacked arms, sheathed sabres and disbanded to enjoy the occasion. We disbanded too, and taking a position about central on the grounds, opened our ears and eyes to hear and see what we could. What we saw was a great surging crowd of people moving in all parts of the enclosure, with puffing steam, rolling engines, flaunting flags, painted designs on tents, of snakes, alligators, lizards, monkeys, fat women, bears, etc., and the Grand Stand fluttering with beauty, ribbons, flowers and bonnets. What we heard was "step this way gintlemen and ladies and see the wonderful Anaconda of the riFgid Zone. This great reptile has been known to swallow a monkey for its breakfast, a goat for its dinner. "The beautiful American black bear who will fight seven bull dog, at two o'clock and get fifteen dollars for this twenty dollar bill, who wishes to accept a gift of five dollars, part of a legacy left me by an uncle who died enjoining me to give." "twenty-four wins on No 10," "put up your money on the red or black." And so the cross fire went on until the races of the day began.

THE FOOT RACE

was contended for by quite a number of lads, all under fifteen, who after a run of a quarter of a mile, were reduced to three in number, each of whom succeeeed in getting some of the silver coins, which Messrs C. D. Myres & Co., had distributed in the track.

Of the military drill for the prize we can hardly speak in too high terms. The drill manifested the skill of the officers and men of all the companies. Norfolk and Wilmington did their best to beat the Raleigh boys, but they did not succeed. The Raleigh Light Infantry, under their gallant commander

CAPT BAZIL MANLY,

drilled with such perfect precision that they not only brought out the plaudits of the spectators, but the judges awarded them the victory. The whole competitive drill was one of which each company should be proud. We give up the prize to the Raleigh Company, feeling pretty well assured that at the next State Fair the Wilmington Light Infantry will take it back——unless the Norfolk Company is there to compete also—and then there may be doubts—Wilmington is so proverbially anxious to make visitors to our State feel well, that she might relax her efforts and let Norfolk win. Honor to them all.

THE RACES.

This was really the racing day of the week, as the entries for the purses named were competed for by the best blooded stock on this continent.

The first was a hurdle race, 1½ miles, over twelve hurdles, for a purse of $200: $125 to first horse; $50 to second, and $25 to third; but as only three entries were made the purse for the third horse was withdrawn.

The following horses answered to the sound of the bugle:

Busy Bee, entered by Mr. Hitchcock.

Charley Cheatham, by Mr. Barton

Vim, by Mr. Mettinger.

Busy Bee won the prise, Charley Cheatham 2d, with Vim on the outside.

Charley C. won the heat easily in 5:10.

The second race was for a running purse of $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5. The following entries answered to the call:

Letitia H., by Mr. Hitchcock.

Ascott, by Mr. Barton.

Mary Long, by Mr. Wyche.

The prize was awarded to Letitia, Mary Long and Ascott on the outside.

In the first heat Mary Long took the lead and kept it throughout the race, winning the heat easily in 1.15½.

In the second heat, Mary Long again went to the front, but was closely pressed by Letitia H., on the first half mile, and Ascott on the second, but the irrepressible Mary exhibited her metal by coming out a length ahead in 1.47.

The third heat would probably have brought Mary to 1.46, but for Ascott's falling down and throwing his rider: but as it was she only came out a neck length ahead of Letitia in 1.47½.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

November 11, 1875.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The season for active trade is rapidly drawing to a close and most of the general merchandise markets are already becoming apathetic. Money continues abundant in our market but not sufficiently so, but that the bank can loan it profitably. The chief staples have been in good demand with a moderately fair amount of transactions going on but no one appears to have any very confident news respecting the early future of trade and the course of prices and from this circumstance trade circles present a very unsettled tone. Cotton has been less firm and more irregular.

Naval stores have been in good enquiry, but the course of prices have tended downward and in some instances declines are reported.

The export movement shows a small increase over last week. The shipments for the week were as follows: cotton 2,676 bales; spirits turpentine 3 298 casks; rosin 15,539 bbls; crude turpentine 76 bbls; tar 590 bbls; against—cotton 3 831 bales; Spirits turpentine 1 228 casks; crude, 2590 bbls; Rosin, 8,430 barrels; Tar, 630 barrels for last week.

The chief features of the market, and the changes of prices of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—The market during the past week has settled to a basis of lower prices, and but a moderate amount of business has been transacted, the sales mostly for exports orders. Spinners having taking but small lots for home consumption. The receipts continue to increase, both net and gross, while the exports both foreign and coastwise show an improvement over last week. The sales for this week foot up 899 bales, at the close to day the market is quoted firm at the quotations given below:

The receipts for the week were 4,955 bales exports 2,676 bales. Stock in yard and afloat 7,802 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows:

For the week ending the total receipts have reached 175,244 bales, against 170,645 bales last week, 147,345 bales the previous week, and 137,429 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1875, 915,744 bales, against 800,197 bales for the same period of 1874, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1875, of 115,547 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 70,293 bales, of which 50,790 were to Great Britain, 11,871 to France, and 7,632 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 487,549 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary, } Nominal.
Good ordinary, }
Strict good ordinary, }
Low middling, 12¼ cents.
Middling, 12½ cents.
Good middling, 12¾ cents.

ROSIN.—The market for the past week has been in a very satisfactory state to dealers. The range of prices for all qualities of rosins has not materially changed although the transactions for latter part of the week have rather favored buyers. There has been some trading in futures but not of sufficient magnitude of proportions to command special mention. The arrival of tonnage has added materially to freighting facilities. At the close to day the market is quiet at the quotations given in our table below:

The sales for the week were 5000 bbls "C." at $160, 157½@155; 1000 bbls "D," at $1,60@$1,65; 2 0 bbls No. 2, at $1 60@$1 65, and 500 bbls "G to N," at $2 25 to $5 00 per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 8,059 bbls, exports 15,539. Stock in yard and afloat 64,367 bbls.

The following are the official quotations:

Strained	$1 57½		
Good Strained	1 60		
No. 2	1 65		
Extra No. 2	1 70		
Low No. 1	2 00	@	2 25
No. 1	2 75	@	3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25	@	3 50
Low Pale	3 75	@	4 00
Pale	4 00	@	4 25
Window Glass	5 00	@	5 25
Water White	5 75	@	6 00

SPIRITS TUPENTINE.—The market as a whole has been of a satisfactory nature to both buyer and sellers during the week, but there is a slight relax of the feeling which predominated when we closed our last report. The market for the last few days has been a little off in feeling, but the demands of sellers are for firmer quotations, and the market appears at the close without animation, though quiet and held at 37½ cents. The sales for the week were 1,719 casks at 37½ cents for Southern packages and 38@38½ cents for New York packages. The receipts for the week were 1,571 casks. Exports 3 298 casks. Stock in yard and afloat 3 686 casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The past week has developed no new feature whatever in this article. The receipts have been disposed of to distillers, who have willingly paid the ruling prices, and at the close to-day the market is quoted steady at $1 60 for Hard and $2.80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls	Hard	Yel Dip	Virgin
Friday	226	$1.60	$2.80	$2 80
Saturday	618	1 60	2 80	2 80
Monday	275	1.60	2.80	2.80
Tuesday	122	1.60	2.80	2.80
W'day	168	1.60	2.80	2.80
Thursday	119	1 60	2.80	2 80

TAR.—Without change of quotation during the week, there has been a good enquiry for this article and exporters have taken the daily receipts. The market at the close is steady at $1 40 per bbl. The receipts for the week were 710 bbls; exports, 590 bbls.; stock in yard and afloat 1,073 bbls.

GRAIN.—There is nothing new whatever to report in the grain market for the past week. The same quotations as formerly ruled are the figures to-day. There were no cargo arrivals and the receipts by rail and steamships were light. About 3 000 bushels were received by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and about 6 000 bushels per steamship. Corn from store is unchanged.

The following are the quotations from store to day: Yellow and mixed corn, 87½ @ 90 cents, and white mealing 90@ 95 cents; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 70 to 80 cents ℔ bushel, including sack. PEAS—The stock is small and the demand at present good; cow and clay sells at 90@$1 00 and $1 40@1 50 for white.

RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 2 cents by the cask. Rough in small supply, and sells at $1 10@1 20 according to quantity

CORN MEAL.—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sells from store at $1 00@$1 05 ℔ bushel, including sacks.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Wilmington, Gardener, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Nov 10—Br. Brig Sterling, Backner, (45 days), London, Master.

Br. Brig Brothers, Kearney, (46 days) Hull England, Master.

German Barque Vonteydenerthow, Spreidt (52 days), Liverpool, E. Peschau & Westermann, 1,950 sacks salt.

Schr Edward E. Rackett, Bergman, New Bedford, Mass., Northrop & Cumming.

Steamer D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Norwegian Barque Gazellen, Pederson, Glasgow, Alex Sprunt & Son.

German Barque Ant Gerhard, Hillerich, Hamburg, (37 days), E Peschau & Westermann.

Nov. 4—Steamer Pastime, Eiride, New York, Master, put in for coal.

Steamer Frisco Elina, Smith, Wilmington, (Del), Master, put in for coal.

Br Brig Era Parker, Slocumb, Boston, C. H Robinson.

Schr Charley Bucki, Bigley, Belfast, G. G Baker & Co, with 476 bales hay to B. F. Mitchell & Son.

German Barque August, Phaloff, Rotterdam, E. Peschau & Watermann.

Norwegian Barque Frank, Petersen, Hamburg, R. E. Heide.

Norwegian Barque Rana, Lareen, Hamburg R. E. Heide.

Steamship Wilmington, Gardner, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr Vista Crosby, St. Thomas, Master.

Schr Mary A. Hood, Somers, Philadelphia, Master.

Brig Black Swann, Winslade, St. Pierre Martinique, Master.

Norwegian Barque St. Olaf, Hassell, Liverpool, R. E. Heide.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Schr John S. Tracy, Mesevy, Belfast, Maine, with 560 bales hay, 40 bbls potatoes.

CLEARED.

Steamship D. J. Foley, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

German Brig Suppiecich, Plagens, Liverpool, Alex. Sprunt & Sprunt & Son.

Brig William Robertson, Peak, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Regulator, Howe, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A. D. Cazaux.

Br. Brig Signal, Williams, Liverpool, Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Nov. 6—Norwegian Brig Helene, Gundersen, Hamburg, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Barque Cobe, Taraldson, Antwerp, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Idabella, Fischer, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Daybreak, Blake Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK.—Steamship Pioneer—1,500 bales cotton, 100 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamship Wilmington—1,426 bales cotton, 100 bbls tar, 50 pkgs mdse.

BOSTON.—Brig William Robertson—879 bbls rosin; 515 do tar, 25 do crude turpentine, 115 do pitch, 452 casks spirits turpentine.

NEW YORK.—Schr Idabella—445 spfrits turturpentine, 1,294 rosin, 510 pkgs shooks.

BALTIMORE.—Steamship Foley, 378 bales cotton 130 bbls pitch, 10 casks tar, 36 peices iron, 176 casks spirits turpentine, 185 bbls rosin, 25 bales yarn, 170 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine, 7 rolls leather, 142 bbls fruit, 9 bdls paper, 8 bags flax seed, 4 do herbs 5 do. roots.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.—Ger. Brig Suppicich—1,134 bales cotton.

BRISTOL.—Br. Brig Signal—2,157 bbls rosin, 500 casks spirits turpentine.

GLASGOW.—Norwegian Barque Gazellen—2,516 bbls. rosin.

HAMBURG.—Norwegian Brig Helene—1,775 casks spirits turpentine.

HAYTI.—Schr Daybreak—140,189 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles.

ANTWERP.—Norwegian Barque Kobe, 3,110 bbls rosin.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS For Sale, one of the best Business Locations in the County of Brunswick, (N. C.) about miles from Charlotte River, on which is known as the New Britain Road, consisting of Nine Hundred and Ninety Acres of land, on which are turpentine boxes partly worked, with the chance of renting or leasing young boxes or Round Timber. With a good Distillery and necessary fixtures, all in running order. A Store House Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses, for successful prosecution of the Turpentine and Mercantile business.

TERMS:—One third Cash. One third in Six Months, and one third in nine months. Possession given January 1st, 1876

THOMAS LEWIS.

J. M. Chasten,
General Commission Merchant
BALTIMORE.

WILL give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Peanuts and country produce generally. Also to the purchase of merchandise. Refers by permission to Captain J. B. Grainger, President of Bank of New Hanover.
aug 24 tf

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
W. H. CLABAUGH, Proprietor,
MONUMENT SQUARE
BALTIMORE,
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DR. A. F. COBB DR. H. S. NORCOM.
NEW DRUG STORE
FRESH MEDICINES,
Market, bet. Second and Third Streets.
DRS. COBB & NORCOM
SOLICIT the attention of Physicians and Public generally to their new Drug Store. They keep only
NEW AND PURE MEDICINES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. They hope by careful attention to merit support. Their professional office is in the Drug store and they will give it their careful supervision. oct3tf

North Carolina Home Insurance Co.
THIS Company continues to write Policies at fair rates, on all classes of insurable property. All losses promptly paid. Encourage Home institutions.
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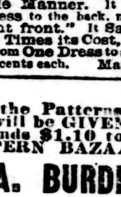
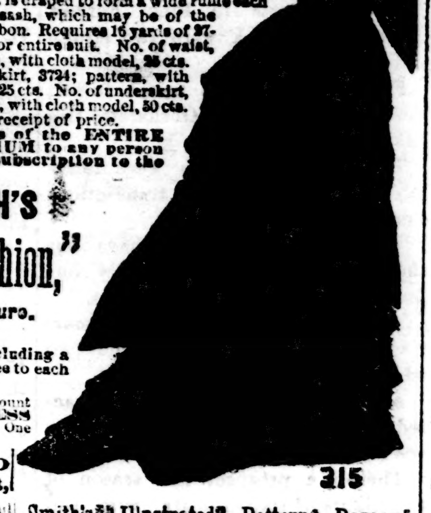
FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!



Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator." This CUT shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Loops the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tablier shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide ruffle each side of the sash, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 16 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 3723; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 3724; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 3725; pattern, with cloth model, 30 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



315

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends $1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"
FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.
Single Copies 25 Cents.
Subscription Price, $3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.
We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. (TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired.)

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.

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Sample Copy, 25 Cents.
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$4,500.00 IN GOLD TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give $2 000 00 in GOLD COIN to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion," at $3 each, before March 5, 1876 as follows: To the getter-up of the Largest Club....$200 00 in Gold Coin
2d Largest Club.... 200 00 in Gold Coin
3d Largest Club.... 150 00 in Gold Coin.
4th Largest Club.... 130 00 in Gold Coin.
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6th Largest Club.... 110 00 in Gold Coin
7th Largest Club.... 100 00 in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club.... 75 00 in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club.... 50 00 in Gold Coin.
10th Largest Club.... 35 00 in Gold Coin.
11th Largest Club.... 25 00 in Gold Coin.
and so on to the 65th Largest Club.

We will give $2 500.00 in GOLD COIN to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at $1 10 each, before March 1, 1876.
As follows: To the Getter up of the Largest Club.....$300 00 in Gold Coin.
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3d Largest Club.... 150 00 in Gold Coin
4th Largest Club.... 125 00 in Gold Coin
5th Largest Club.... 100 00 in Gold Coin.
6th Largest Club.... 75 00 in Gold Coin.
7th Largest Club.... 50 00 in Gold Coin.
8th Largest Club.... 25 00 in Gold Coin.
9th Largest Club.... 25 00 in Gold Coin.
10th Largest Club.... 25 00 in Gold Coin.
11th Largest Club.... 25 00 in Gold Coin.
and so on to the 133d Largest Club.

YOU get a premium for every subscriber you send us. AND every subscriber gets a premium.

BOTH of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid $2,135 00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines which you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cents for one copy. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

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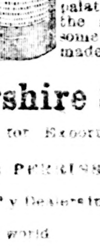
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemeed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.
At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.
At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.
From New York Times.
There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS'

NEW SOUTHERN HOUSE
JOHN W. HINSON, (Late of [illegible] & Hinson) Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES D. CUMMING, (Late Cashier Bank of New Hanover.) Tarboro, N. C.
HINSON & CUMMING
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FOR THE SALE OF
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Produce Generally,
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[illegible]
M. Weddell, [illegible]
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Spot and to arrive, Meats, Rolls and Smoked, Lard—Tierces, Tubs and Pails. Mullets in Pine Barrels. Flour, Corn, Oats &c
PLEASE SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.
JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
oct26 Merchant and Produce Broker.

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ALL SIZES,
FOR GRATES, STOVES and HEATERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOR CASH,
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THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States. The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued
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The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.
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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.
June 1-5 tf

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IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in Eastern Carolina, her business men will advertise in
THE WASHINGTON ECHO,
a large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low
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6000 Sacks American and Liverpool Salt.
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25 Hogsheads of P. R. Molasses.
250 Barrels of Sugar.
200 Bags Coffee.
100 Boxes Tobacco.
100 Boxes Factory and State Cheese.
100 Boxes Lye.
100 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Candles.
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Lye
Soda.
Soap.
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Matches,
Candles.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
nov7

CELERY, SWEET CORN
GREEN PEAS,
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WE have added to our list of first-class Companies
Lancashire Ins. Co., of Manchester, England,
ASSETS $10.000.000!
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Niagara " " New York
Atlantic " " New York
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WE are prepared to carry any line offered us, and we confidently expect a share of the patronage of our friends.
Mr. Samuel Northrop and Mr. C. H. Robinson have entire charge of this office
NORTHROP & CUMMINGS.
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The Virginia
BUFFALO SPRINGS,
Mecklenburg County, Virginia.
THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.
OPEN 20TH MAY, 1875.
These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm miasmatic regions in Dyspepsia, in Diseases peculiar to Women, in Chronic, intermittent and Remittent Fevers. In Chronic Gonorrhœa Secondary Syphilis Gleet and all diseases of the Genital Organs and in some forms of Gout and Rheumatism. Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by reported cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.
The water is put up in cases of one dozen half gallon Bottles at $6 per case. Route to the Springs for the South: By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all trains are met by [illegible]. Springs 12 miles distant
THOMAS GOODE.

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Fast Freight Route to all Points North or South.

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Line!
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OLD COLONY RAILROAD AND STEAMERS.
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Semi-Weekly between NEW YORK and WILMINGTON.
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AND CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS
Through Bills of Lading given to and from all Points in
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FAST FREIGHT ROUTE
To all Points North or South.

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Baltimore and Wilmington Line,
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—SAILING FROM BALTIMORE—
Tuesday & Friday, at 3 P. M.
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Daily via Canal between
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EDWIN FITZGERALD, Agent. Baltimore Line, 50 South Street, Baltimore. march 18-tf
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent. Baltimore and New York Lines WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.
Carolina Central Railway,
GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, March 31st, 1875.
THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE fact that the Carolina Central Railway being completed and fully equipped for business offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct Steamer Lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence—unequaled facility for handling shipments from
WILMINGTON AND ALL EASTERN CITIES TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, GREENVILLE, SPARTANBURG
and all stations on Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio, Atlantic and Richmond Air Line and North Carolina Railroads as well as all points in GEORGIA and ALABAMA.
Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via any other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and Rates always as low as the lowest.
Rates to all points furnished upon application to the undersigned. Office in Bank of New Hanover Building.
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General Freight Agent.
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STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
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J. H. CURRIE
oct 31m

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11th Edition.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS,
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NERVOUS DEBILITY
AND
PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION
To which is added
An Essay on Marriage
With important chapters on
DISORDERS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.
Being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the
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Published every Wednesday at
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BY
JOHN. T. PATRICK.
Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in North and South Carolina.
Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.
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☞ Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, at Wadesboro.
JNO. T. PATRICK,
Editor and Proprietors.

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National Fire Ins. Company.... Hartford.
Springfield F. & M. Ins. Co.... Massachusetts
MARINE.
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.... New York.
Ins. Co. of North America.... Philadelphia.
LIFE.
Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. Hartford.

Pee Dee Courier.
ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties.
Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.
DUCKETT & ERVIN,
Editors.

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Harbor and River Improvements—The Proposed Inland Canal, &c.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening, when the following report of the Committee on Harbor and River Improvements on the progress of the work at the bar and channel was read and, upon motion adopted:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28, '75.

Mr. James Sprunt, First Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR.—On the 16th inst., we visited the public works for improving the harbor, and ask to report that since our visit on the 19th of July last (reported on the 25th) there appears very little change in the general situation worthy of note. We passed through

BALD HEAD CHANNEL,

returning on the last of the ebb when the tide was very low, making careful soundings. We found the general draught from 13 to 18 feet, except at two points on each side of, the middle buoy and several hundred feet apart two throws of the lead each indicated 12 feet, which was the shoalest water found, from which we infer that they are narrow reefs or lumps not yet worn off by the action of the currents.

THE SUCTION DREDGE WOODBURY

having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and having had new suction pipes lengthened to better adapt them to the increased depth of water, commenced operations on the 26th instant, working well, and it is hoped will very soon remove the lumps from the channel.

THE SWASHES

across the narrow beach, alluded to in our last report, are considered hardly worthy of mention, the lower one is entirely closed and [illegible] over. The upper one is [illegible] high tide and is evidently closing itself, as the lower one has done.

THE POINTS OF [illegible] AND [illegible] ISLAND

have been strengthened by accumulation, and look all right, beach and shoals making out in front of them, but between these points does not look to be in as safe and secure a condition as when last reported, either from a prevalence of easterly winds blowing the sand away from it, or the existence of a swash [illegible] a current through, or the operations at New Inlet forcing the currents upon the face of it, or perhaps all combined, have had the effect of wearing away to some extent, the recently formed beach, or in the vicinity of the former deep [illegible], thus exposing the breakwater. The engineer in charge of the work, however, has his eye upon it, and will no doubt apply a remedy at the proper time.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS

across the channel above the upper jetty have all been removed, and the way is now clear, so far as they are concerned.

The two river dredges have been steadily at work on the

SNOW MARSH CHANNEL,

hich has been dredged out to 9 feet pth at low tide, and 100 feet wide entire length, and one cut through the west side 12 feet wide has been ished and they are at work on the al cut. The first vessel of any e which has passed through this nel was a brig drawing over 10 t, which was towed through on the inst.

n the early part of September a tract was effected by the Super- Engineer with Messrs Bangs & by, of Syracuse, N. Y. for laying

APRON ACROSS NEW INLET,

a foundation for any future work h may be adopted for ultimately ng the same. This apron is to be of logs, brush and stone and varying in width from 70 feet, according to the depth of r. It was stipulated that this should be placed on the line of contemplated defecting breakwa- t Federal Point, commencing at outer end of the already construct- portion of the same.

the 8th inst., the

FIRST APRON

uccessfully placed in position, which time several others have placed, aggregating about 300 ueal, and as far as we can see earn from others this work is to prove successful

ill thus be seen that the work is g on steadily and in a satisfacto- nner, with every prospect of ul- success (provided the necessary are supplied by Congress) and beginning to see and feel the arising from the present un- condition of the work. What therefore reasonably expect af- inal completion?

re informed that the Supervis- neer has recommended an ap- tion by the next Congress of for prosecuting the work dur- next fiscal year, which we hope ully answered as the amount ded in view of the mammoth ore him, we supposing a lar- at would be required.

n September, operations were ed by order of the Signal Bureau for erecting a

LINE OF TELEGRAPH

this place and Smithville, in ection with the coast line to orth of Cape Hatteras as pro- by the last Congress. The finished, and an office estab- Smithville on the 2d, and ened on the 3d inst., time the contractors and Swift, of Norfolk Va.) engaged in putting up the from this place, and expect communication opened with and all points north of ext.

of the early closing of New ll be well to urge upon necessity of providing an

WATER COMMUNICATION

al commerce, but more so far as we are concern- preserving our coasting are likely to lose from le.

ectfully submitted,
H. NUTT
GEO. HARRISS
JAS H. CHADBOURN,
Committee.

discussion upon the sug- Committee with refer- posed inland canal, in sing up of New Inlet, it

t the suggestion of the River and Harbor Im- contained in the re- by the chairman, Mr. with special reference to land canal through the with the hearty concur- mber; and that a com- of Messrs B. G. der and B. F. Hall, be sent the matter to our Congress and through appropriation by the ment for this purpose.

ed, That the hearty body are returned to Harbor and River and especially to the tt, for the untiring by him in the pros- rk assigned him by evidenced by the reports which have been presented.

n from the Signal d placed on file.

n adjourned.

Important Information.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting and important letter which explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 1.

Wm. L. DeRossett, Pres't Chamber of Commerce Wilmington N. C.

SIR.—By direction of the Chief Signal Office of the Army, I have the honor to acknowledge and answer your communication of the 30th ult, just received, the delay probably having occurred through inaccurate address.

The request of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington that the line of telegraph now under construction on the Atlantic Coast south of Cape Hatteras, in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, "shall be open for use in the interests of general commerce and the public" has been considered.

You are respectfully informed that the line of telegraph mentioned will be open for all matters of public interest, and not of a purely private nature. Communication connected with the duties of the service such as relating to the safety or distress of vessels, conditions of weather and the like are properly subjects for transportation.

Respectfully yours,
GORRICK MALLORY,
Capt. and Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.
Acting Signal Officer and Assistant.

Commercial Fertilizers.

As a matter of interest to planters, we copy an extract from a letter of John Gatling Esq, of Raleigh, addressed to Mr. Geo. E. White, of 169 Front street, New York, on the subject of the "Climax" Ammoniated Superphosphate which is made by Mr. White.

Mr. Gatling is a prominent lawyer of our State, a land owner, and having estates under his charge and management.

He says: I sent one ton of "Climax" to a tenant in Franklin county. He used it on land so poor that I gave him the use of the land to induce him to cultivate it. He is a very practical farmer—is much pleased with the fertilizer, and thinks the benefits equal to that of much higher priced manures. I sent another tenant on same farm, one half ton. His land was a little better. His crop is remarkably good for the land. The land on which it was used in both cases is a light pebble soil, with clay subsoil, and very poor."

Mr. White is also manufacturer of the "Defiance" Super-phosphate, an acid phosphate without amonia, and of the "North Carolina State Grange Fertilizer" and a dealer in agricultural chemicals.

"De Pervisions of de Bal."

Smyth, the negro who is reported to us as having been entertained in the parlor of a distinguished white Radical of this city, and dined and wined with the white company there and then assembled, says he has not had time to read our article propounding certain questions to him. He did not state whether he was winding up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank, or finishing up that little fourteen hundred Index job for the County Commissioners.

Is it true or not, that Smyth did sit in the parlor with these white men, and eat and drink with them? Whose house was it, and who were present? The whole truth might as well come out at once, because these things will leak out, you know, and then there will be no virtue even in an honest confession.

Pender Potatoes.

Our friend G. F. Walker Esq., of the new County, has placed in our hands four very fine sweet-potatoes, weighing in the aggregate 21 pounds. He tells us that he raised on his farm near Burgaw, in Pender, twelve-hundred bushels of the same sort, on a little over three acres; and this we think is hard to beat. Mr. Walker is a fine farmer. He is now at the head of a magnificent enterprize for draining five-hundred acres of rich swamp land, lying at the head of the waters of Long Creek, in that County. He has already cut for himself a large canal that reclaims three-hundred acres, that in fertility is not surpassed, as his neighbors say, in the State. That is the way to build up Pender, and to secure emigration. We hope our Pender friends will come to the Fair next week, and bring specimens of their farm products.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

The Long Neglected Resting Place of the Ex-President Given Attention to At Last.

[From the Luisville (Ky.) Ledger, October 29.

It is with pleasure that we mantain the fact that the long-neglected tomb of President Zachary Taylor has at last received the attention of considerate relatives. A number of workmen, at the instance of Mr. Richard H. Taylor, of this city, a nephew of General Taylor, have been busily engaged for several days past in giving the last resting place of our twelfth President a presentable appearence. The Taylor Cemetery is about five miles from the city, on the Brownsboro' turnpike. The iron gate has been painted black, and the narrow walk to the President's tomb has been cleared and widened. The greatest transformation, however, has been effected in the exterior of the sepulchre. The loose and jutting stones have been replaced, and the rough front has been ground down to a smooth and polished surface. New earth has been placed in the cavities, and the summit has been cleared of the briars and brambles which covered it. The other graves in the enclosure, that have not beed visible for years, now appear under the shadow of spotless marble slabs. Having a key of the President's tomb our reporter entered the marble portal. He found himself in a room of solid masonry, about eight feet square. The sun cast a mellow light into the chilly apartment and disclosed two coffins. They were constructed of stained poplar and rested upon marble bases. The one on the left, which contained all that was mortal of the Kentucky chieftain, was wrapped in a black oil-cloth; the other, on the right, had the remains of his faithful consort. At the rear of the room is a life-like bust of General Taylor, in plaster of paris. Leaving the room, our reporter noticed that the inscription, which before was almost obliterated, had been brought out in bold relief: "Z. Taylor, born November 24, 1774, died July 9, 1850."

It is the purpose to make an effort to have the remains of President Taylor and those of Col. Richard Taylor removed to the Capitol Burying Grounds at Frankfort.

THE original "Uncle Sam" was Sam Wilson, of Troy, New York, who used to brand his fish barrels, in filling army contracts in 1812. "U. S.," to stand, as he said, for Uncle Sam, his sobriquet. The site of the old packing-house is still remembered and a nephew of Uncle Sam, Joseph A. Wilson, has just removed to Newburyport, Mass., after a long life in Troy.

INCIDENTALS.

The genial collectors are hustling around lively at present.

Drummers and collectors are flocking hither in numbers.

The private schools of the city are unusually well patronized this winter.

Why don't you step up to Mr. Servoss' and pay your poll tax? Isn't your head worth a dollar?

The interments in Pine Forrest Cemetery last week were two adults and six children.

First class harness at prices to suit the times, at Hayden & Gerharette. See advertisement.

The Court House sales were fairly attended yesterday, but transactions were small.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in the family our temper; in company, our tongues.

The Register of Deeds issued marriage license to four colored and two white couples last week.

A side show on Front street attracted the attention of the young people yesterday.

There is a prospect this season of two nights of Italian opera, with full chorus.

The city Treasurer is now prepared to receive visitors who have not paid their taxes for the current year.

The Eastern Medical Association will meet in this city, on Tuesday, the 7th of December, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Clara Wildman troupe will arrive this morning and stop with mine host Davis of the Purcell House during their stay.

Several of our citizens, outside of the R. L. Infantry, will attend the Wilmington Fair, which commences next Tuesday.

The "Boys in Gray" of the Wilmington Light Infantry are requested to take notice of the advertisement of their Captain in this issue.

Bring in your advertisements for fair week and tell the people what you have for sale. If you don't blow your own trumpet no one else will do it for you.

The Tarboro *Southerner* Say: Gen Jno. W. Cotton of the Police Brigade, is a Marshal at Wilmington Fair. Regulate 'em Gen'l. if any fighting's to be done.

Black cashmere suits dromise to be the popular attire for autumn and winter. They are no longer trimmed with jet and showy lace, but with substantial braids, fringe and made trimming of gros grain.

Appeal for the Poor Ladies Benevolent Society!

To a generous public we are again compelled to appeal for aid in administering to the necessities of our impoverished people. Aided, as we have been in the past, we had hoped the means placed at our command would enable us to supply their urgent needs to the end of our fiscal year at least, But we find it otherwise. It is known to you all that the pressure of the times has thrown out of employment very many—both men and women. Privation and anxiety, in cases not a few, have caused sicknes, and the sufferers are constrained to apply for relief. We have aided them as we could, in numbers far greater than in any former year. Our funds from various sources have been larger than ever before. But they are expended. Only $10 of our current funds remain in the banks, while unpaid bills for grain, for drugs, &c. (3 months being due on the latter), amount to nearly $75. The Winter is before us. Can we let those around us suffer for lack of fuel, of comfortable clothing or blankets? Surely the liberal and the sympathizing will give us of their abundance, nay, even of their competence, that we may feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and provide for the sick and warm the perishing whom God has placed among us, that we may learn to exercise the finer feelings of humanity and of religion, and to "Do to others as we would have others do to us." May He teach us every one to do what is right, and the reward will follow.

OFFICERS OF L. B S.

Fashion Notes.

The Derby hat is to be very much worn, and is almost as simply trimmed as those worn by the gentlemen. Some have a fancy wing placed on the left side.

Cardinal color is used on everything that is becoming. Some traveling costumes are trimmed with it to brighten them up should they be either gray or dark brown.

The brocade wool overdress are exceedingly handsome over silk skirts, either black or colored, and they will not become common, as they sell too high—$3,50 per yard.

La Boiteuse is the name given to the overskirt, it being a one sided concern, hence the name. It is dragged higher on one side than the other, and is by no means stylish.

Square sailor collars, made of white braid lace, joined with blue, black and red threads, are pretty and very sylish for the little ones outside of coal. Both boys and girls wear them.

Thanksgiving.

The President has issued the usual proclamation, recommending the observance throughout the whole country of that good, old-fashioned festival of whose celebration the Puritans gave the first example, though in a manner quite different to that most favored in these days. The proclamation is not altogether in the usual style, and make some declarations that will be criticised and starts from some assumptions that will not be admitted, but its general recommendation will be none the less welcome, for the festival is of popular origin and needs only general consent to the date and the only use of the proclamation is to fix this.

Till Tapping.

Yesterday evening while the clerk in Messrs. Curtis & Boatwrights confectionary store on Front Street was engaged in waiting on a lady in the rear of the store two negro boys entered the establishment and when the clerk turned his back one of them reached over the counter robbed the money drawer. A small boy who was standing near the door observed the transaction and informed Mr. Curtis. As soon as the parties had gone Mr. Curtis started immediately in pursuit and succeeded in overtaking one of the boys who he handed over to a policeman. At the guard house the boy gave his name as Lewis Green and said that the money in his possession been given him by the other boy to keep for him. The boy is still in the guard-house and will have a hearing before the Mayor Monday morning.

Constitutional Amendments.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th, Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th. Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will pe ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for the senators and members of the legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason, Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases of suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substitute others in their place, except section 7, 9 and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

29th Authorizes the employment of convicts on public works and highways.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice."

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the governor not otherwise provided for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

23d Gives power to the supreme court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

Body Recovered.

The body of Geo. D. Lewis, the colored man who was drowned about ten miles up the River last week, was recovered yesterday, a short distance from the scene of the accident. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. After which the body was delivered to the friends of the deceased, and was brought to this city last night.

The Fort Fisher Re-union.

At a meeting of the Norfolk City Guard, held last night, it was decided to visit Wilmington on the 10th instant, to participate in the re-union of the veterans of Fort Fisher. As already announced, President Robinson of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and President Bridges of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad have offered free transportation to the Guard, and letters from the generous people of that city state that they will entertain them.

It is right and eminently proper that Norfolk be well represented on that occasion, and we most earnestly advise those among our merchants whose clerks are members of the City Guard, to allow them the necessary leave of absence.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

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SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor,

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Pain in the Bones.

In this complaint the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors of the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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From the Louisville Courier Journal.

"The story is a charming one, and fully worthy of the author's reputation; indeed, she seemed to us the best and noblest of all that she has yet written."

From the Boston Globe.

"Exquisitely clear in style and elevated in tone, and is worth more than one careful reading."

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NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY.

D. A. COOPER & CO. vs O. W. BOLLARD. } In Superior Court Fall Term.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court upon the affidavit of D. A. Cooper, that the defendant hath removed himself from the county of Sampson and state of North Carolina, and so absents himself from the same that the ordinary process of law cannot be served. It is ordered that publication be made for four weeks in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL notifying him that unless he replevy the property levied upon, by giving a bail bond, and plead or demurs at the next Term of the Superior Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, on the sixteenth Monday after the second Monday in August, 1875, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on, will be condemned to satisfy the same.

IN testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, and affix the seal of said Court, at office in Clinton, this the first day of November, A. D. 1875.

D. A. CULBRETH, Clerk,
Superior Court of Sampson County, N. C.

KERR & KERR
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

nov5w4

GOLDSBORO HIGH SCHOOL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

M. FETTER, A. M. Prof Ancient and Modern Languages.

E. W. ADAMS, A.M., Prof. Mathematics.

The Third Term of this Institution will begin on Monday, Aug. 2, and end on Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

THIS School is situated in the town of Goldsboro, the centre of four Railroads, and from its accessibility offers superior advantages to parents and guardians living in the surrounding counties or in the Eastern portion of the State. The location is healthy, and no fears of sickness need be entertained by parents sending their sons to this place, as not a single case of serious illness occurred in the School during the past scholastic year. No parent, therefore, can reasonably be deterred from sending his son to this School on the score of the unhealthiness of the location.

Professor E. W. Adams who has charge of the Mathematical Department, is an alumnus of Randolph Macon College, and has been a successful teacher of youth for many years.

The course of instruction is sound, thorough and extensive, and seeks to develop and improve the mental powers of the pupils by training them to THINK and by teaching them the right use of the faculties with which God has endowed them.

The discipline of the School, while it is mild and paternal, enforces the duty of obedience to necessary rules and regulations. As insubordination and disorder are incompatible with good [illegible] [illegible] scholastic training and mental progress no boy who is [illegible] to improve his time or is an injury to his fellows, will be retained in the School.

Moral and religious instruction receives a due share of attention and consideration; for unless the heart and conscience be instructed and enlightened, mere secular learning will avail but little for the formation of a correct and upright character.

The four religious bodies being well represented in this place, every boarder is allowed to attend that church on Sunday which his parent may designate. The wish and preference of the parent will be strictly observed, as nothing of a sectarian character is countenanced in the School.

Boys are prepared for advanced classes in College or for the active business of life.

The building, hitherto known as the "Female College," has been secured by the Principal and will hereafter be used as a school for boys.

Deadly weapons, intoxicating drinks, profanity and every species of gambling are strictly prohibited.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks

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Tuition for primary department	$15 00
" " Higher English	20 00
" " advanced classes with Algebra, etc	25 00
advanced classes with Latin	30 00
" and with Latin and Greek	35 00
German, French, and book-keeping, each extra	5 00
Board including fuel and lights	75 00
Incidental expenses	2 00

Each student will furnish, for his own use, a pair of blankets, a pair of sheets, a pair of pillow cases and his towels.

No deduction from Tuition and Board in case of dismission or withdrawal, and only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address

M. FETTER, Principal,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

jy 24 [illegible]

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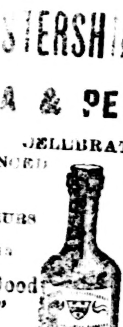

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ILLUMINATORS,
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Stoves repaired.

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Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

THE GREAT MEDICINAL WATER OF THE SOUTH.

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These waters are possessed of extraordinary curative powers in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in all derangements of the BILIARY ORGANS incident to warm malarious regions in Dyspepsia, in Diseases peculiar to Women, in Chronic Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, in Chronic Gonorrhoea, Secondary Syphilis, Gleet, and all diseases of the Genital Organs, and in some forms of Gout and Rheumatism. Their remarkable power and efficacy in the diseases indicated are vouched for by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country, both North and South, as well as by recorded cases from the most unquestionable sources. Testimonials in Pamphlet form furnished on application. THE WATER FOR SALE.

The water is put up in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles at $6 per case. Route to the Springs for the South: By way of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad to Scottsburg Depot in Halifax county, Virginia, where all the trains are met by [illegible]. Springs 12 miles distant.

THOMAS GOODE.

SOMETHING NEW AGAIN AT Wm. FYFE'S, EXCHANGE CORNER.

FRENCH PLAIT MOSAIC JEWELRY from Paris.

The Latest Things out in that line. A large lot of

CELLULOID CORAL SETS, AND NECKLACES.

Another Handsome Assortment of

TUCKING COMBS.

Latest Style of Linen Collars and Cuffs.

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GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

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EXCHANGE CORNER.

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No pains have been spared to make this the most attractive opening that has ever been shown in this city.

All are invited to call and judge for themselves.

MRS. A. D. BROWN.

oct31lw

NEWSPAPERS.

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WILSON ADVANCE—Perry G Williams, editor. Weekly at $2 a year. Democratic in politics.

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MAN IN THE BROS., Weldon [illegible]

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oct 18

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July 168-d&wtf

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nov 2

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aug. 15tf.

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feb 2 tf

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aug 27 [illegible]

NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1875.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

nov4td

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oct 17 2m

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